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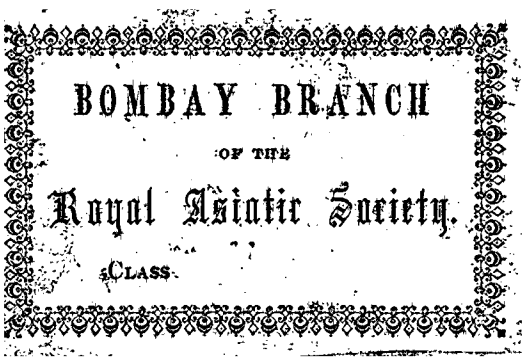

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A

CONTINUATION

OF

GRANGER's

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

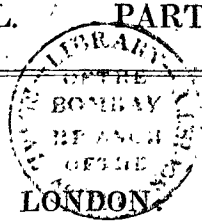
ENGLAND,

BY

23251

THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

VOL. PART



LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. SMEETON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1812.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF

ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER, and the Collections of the Editor,

THE REV. MARK NOBLE,

F.A.S, of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming, in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, STRAND;
BARTON AND HARVEY, GRACECHURCH-STREET; AND W. BAYNES, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

PREFACE.

THE Proprietors of the late Mr. Granger's manuſcripts have at length the ſatisfaction of ſubmitting to the candour of the public a Continuation of his Biographical History of England. Had the author fortunately ſurvived to have completed his design, and to have been the publisher of his own work, there can be no doubt but it would have met the public eye in a form every way more deserving of their attention, than that in which, from necessity, it is now obliged to appear. The zeal of the original writer, in the pursuit of his object, is well known; and the great success that he met with, in his first publication, encouraged him, to the latest hour of his life, to persevere in his undertaking; and he consequently omitted no opportunity that offered, by himself or friends, of collecting information and amassing materials for continuing his His-

tory from the Revolution to the happy æra of his present Majesty's accession to the throne. But though he had indeed formed his plan, and made a sort of general arrangement and disposition of the particular parts of it, he had made but little progress in filling up his outline, by embodying the names, and affixing to them the several descriptions and characters of the different personages whose portraits are here recorded.

To this deficiency it was owing that the publication has been so long delayed: from the very imperfect state in which these papers were left by the author, a mere state of preparation only for a very extensive work; it was long a matter of doubt, whether it would be more adviseable to suppress them entirely, or to endeavour to reduce them into order, to digest such materials as had been got together, to supply the deficiencies by collecting further information, and to take the sense of the public upon the Work, by publishing such a part of it only as might be supposed capable of creating a sufficient interest in the Reader, without coming so close upon our own times, as to excite uneasy apprehensions or sensations in the minds of those whose families and near connections might be affected by the relation. It

was

was for this reason, therefore, determined to stop short of the period first intended, and to deduce the account no lower at present than to the end of the reign of the first Monarch of the Brunswick line.

After frequent pauses, therefore, and repeated consideration, when it was at length decided to go on with the Work, those who wished well to it were not blind to the difficulties attending the due execution of it; as well from the general embarrassment in writing up to the conceptions of another, as from the particular disadvantage of coming after a writer who had been universally allowed to excel in the taſk he had undertaken, both as to the variety of his subject, and the manner in which he had treated it. The Continuator looks up to his master with becoming diffidence and respect, fully sensible that though he follows him indeed, it is at a great distance, and "*non passibus æquis!*" Mr. Granger was really enamoured of his object: he wrote of it *con amore*, and with a felicity of selection, and a conciseness of expression, which it is much easier to admire than to imitate.

The

The Proprietors are fully sensible of the many imperfections, both of omission and insertion, that will infallibly occur to the attentive and accurate Reader of the following pages: but when it is recollected, how difficult it is to procure certain information with respect even to many of the most common occurrences in life, how vague, incorrect, and often false, is that which is offered to our enquiry, upon what appears to be undoubted authority, it is hoped that a favourable censure will, in respect of proper names and dates, at least, be passed upon this performance: the modes of spelling them are so various, and the copying of numerals, either from printed, written, or engraved memorials, is so liable to error, that a Work of this kind, abounding with such peculiarities, and running so great a risk in these respects, seems, indeed, entitled to more than common indulgence. The Public may be assured, that as great care as could be, has been made use of to prevent mistakes; but where so much must be taken upon trust from others, it is next to impossible to avoid being frequently imposed on.

The prevailing turn at present for reading of this kind, for anecdote and personal history,

tory, and the increasing taste for portrait painting and engraving, were inducements, amongst others, for hastening the appearance of these Volumes; and it is hoped, that not only the Collector of English Heads, for whose use they are more immediately intended, but the general Reader also, will find a gratification in the perusal of them. They contain a great variety of characters, which of course require to be differently treated. Justice, the Compiler hopes, has been done to all. However, "*dixerit quid si forte jocosius,*" he hopes it is not often, and that he may be pardoned for it. The hero, the judge, or the prelate, will not suffer much abatement of their fame, by a jest or an epigram: the reader will but smile, and pass on to another character. A heavier charge, it is feared, will be made of a wrong designation of persons, misapplication of proper names, and frequent anachronisms, and made indeed with great justice. These may have happened sometimes from inattention, which could not always be guarded against, under the particular circumstances of this publication, but more frequently from misinformation But should the indulgence of the many literary and ingenuous readers, to whom it is hoped this Book will make its way, be kindly disposed to overlook these defects for the present,

and

and should they express their approbation of it in general, so far as to note any imperfections of this sort, and communicate the corrections that will make the Work less faulty, all such information will be thankfully accepted and properly applied: and in case another edition shall hereafter be called for, and a revision of the whole Work, including Mr. Granger's part of it, which may be properly then incorporated with it, take place; and which will necessarily include all the corrections and additions that a more accurate examination of particulars, and new discoveries of portraits within that period, which had either escaped his research, or have been engraved since his time, and not noticed in the different re-publications of his Book, will have furnished; it will then be in the power of the Proprietors to offer it again to the Public in an improved state, and consequently freed from many of the objections, to which they are sensible the present undertaking will be undoubtedly thought liable.

KING WILLIAM III.

Began to Reign
13. Feb. 1688.
Lived 51 Years
Reign'd 13 y 8 m
Died A.D. 1702

THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

&c.

WILLIAM AND MARY began their Reign FEB. 13, 1689.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

KING WILLIAM III.

WILLIAM III. when Prince of Orange, *in armour, crowned with laurel, fol. James Allard sc.* 1660.

WILLIAM III. when Prince of Orange, *large sh. Wissing p. P. v. Banc sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large sh. Kneller p. P. v. Banc sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, Kneller p. B. Baron sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange;" 4to. *J. Becket sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. Berge sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc.* 1678.

WILLIAM III. *different, large fol. A. Blooteling sc.* 1678.

WILLIAM III. *fol. Bouche sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, large fol. Bouche sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *large fol. I Bouttats sc.*

WILLIAM III. *Brooks sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez. Lely p. A. Browne sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *sh. Brun sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in form of a medallion, 4to. Clark sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, in the inside of a building, inscribed* "Palatium Gloriæ," *fol. Bernardi p. Cooper exc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in the* "Argonauti," 1697, *F. Coronelli sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a small oval, ornaments, 12mo. Crespy, Par.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. C. v. Dalen sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in a hat and feather, C. Danckers sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *Lely pinx. Le Davis sc. (1678.)*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, fol. Dickinson sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, mez. Wyck p. J. Faber sculp.*

WILLIAM III. "*A wise king scattereth the wicked, and bringeth the wheel over them.*" *Prov.* xx. 26, *4to. Joh. Dunstall sc.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. Kneller p. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in his robes, mez. Kneller p Faithorne jun. sc.* 1698.

WILLIAM III. *a small oval,* "the Centenary of the Revolution," *Forestre sc.* 1789.

WILLIAM III. *in armour with a view of a battle, large mez. R. H. p. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, hat and feather, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *oval, with ornaments, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *inscribed* "The King," *mez. J. Gole sculp.*

WILLIAM

WILLIAM III. *in his robes, sceptre and ball in his hands, a three-quarter, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *ditto, an oval, sceptre in hand, ball and crown in the back-ground, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *inscribed* "Le Roy d'Angleterre," *small whole length, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, 4to. mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a medallion, the arms of England at the corners, Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM III. *attracting hearts with a loadstone, a medallion, large fol. S. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large as the life, sh. Brandon pinx. P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a bust, smaller, Brandon p. P. Gunst sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *with a triumph, sh. P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, half length, smaller, P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *8vo. Houbraken sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. G. Kneller p. v. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. W. Wissing p. v. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM III. *F. Jolain sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Kyte sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, Wyck p. Lasne sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in a high-crowned hat, mez. J. De Later sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback mez. Wyck p. B. Lens sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, large fol. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *with a scull and a laurel chaplet, 4to. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. B. Moncornet sc.*

WILLIAM III. Prince Van Orange, *half sheet mez. Miller sc.* 1744.

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *sh. Raguenet p. Philippe sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *R. Peake sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. Vr. Werff p. B. Picart sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. Vr. Werff p. Des Rochers sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. Des Rochers sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in armour, 4to. mez. P. Schenck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *crowned, 4to. mez. P. Schenck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *oval, inscribed* "Magnus," *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. Schoonbeck sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. W. Sherwin sc.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Smids sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sculp.* 1695.

WILLIAM III. *mez. Vr. Vaart p. J. Smith sc.* 1690.

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Weideman p. J. Smith sc.* 1702.

WILLIAM III. *mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.* 1688.

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.* 1689.

WILLIAM III. *fol. V. Somer sc.*

WILLIAM III. *8vo. V. Somer sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *on horseback, 4to. P. Stent sc.*

WILLIAM III. *oval, 4to. P. Stent sc.*

WILLIAM III. *when a boy, fol. Suyderhoef sc.*

WILLIAM III. Prince Van Orange, *fol. G. Sanders p. P. Tanje sc.* 1749.

WILLIAM III. *a medallion, 4to. Thomassin sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez. P. Lely p. R. Thompson sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *large mez. Lely p. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *sixteen lines, oval, in armour, mez. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM

William III by ye Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

WILLIAM III. *in an oval, six lines, 4to. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, standing, truncheon in his hand, crown and sceptre on the table, small fol. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in robes of the garter, sh. mez. J. Verkolje sc.*

WILLIAM III. *3 qrs. length, crown and sceptre on a table, mez. J. Verkolje sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. Vr. Werff p. C. Vermeulen sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large fol. Visscher sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, mez. W. Wissing pinx. Vr. Vaart sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. R. White sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM III. *R. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. Wyngaerde sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in the manner of Count Harcourt, eight Latin lines, fol. A. V. Zybvelt sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on his throne, with emblematic figures, Colsoni p.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in an embroidered coat, a fringed glove lying on a table, mez. J. De Later sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in Gualdo, "Hist. Leopold," p. 2.*

WILLIAM III. *when a youth, holding seven darts, 4to.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, crown on his head; William I. Prince Maurice, Fred. Henry, and William II. at the four corners, fol. Tangena exc.*

William III. educated in disgrace, learned to be impenetrable in all his designs. Having been restored to his father's rank in Holland, he saved it from a foreign yoke. As head of the Protestant religion, the English looked up to him as their guardian and protector; he fanned the flame, and had not James's queen produced a son, he then

might have been content with the title of "Regent;" ambition swelled his disappointment the more, as he had long regarded the princess his consort as heir-apparent to a crown that he determined to wear: the scheme was laid with great judgment. James, miserably deserted, deserted himself, and William and Mary filled the vacant throne. The sword in Ireland won what the parliament of England and Scotland had, without the sword, granted. Detesting the French king for the wrongs Holland had received, he made it the duty of his life to humble that vain and haughty monarch Lewis XIV. Europe divided, feared and hated Lewis, and loved and cherished William. Religion, so often the pretence of ambition, seemed lost in the contest. Innocent XI. disgraced James II's ambassador, who came to offer His Majesty's homage to the holy see, and lent William a sum to depose him. The ambition of France first broke out at this time. William saw the public danger, and became the head of that confederacy of princes who checked a torrent which now has deluged an affrighted world. William has judiciously been called King of Holland, and Stadtholder of England. Adored at the Hague, he was disliked at Hampton Court. Reserved and retired, he seldom shewed himself to his people, nor loved to have the nobility and gentry surround him. The English contrasted his conduct with Charles II's, and sighed for the gay libertine, whose condescensions had so often charmed them. The party who introduced him often treated him with the greatest jealousy; he hated the tories, but he could not love the whigs. The ennobling several of his countrymen, who had served him with a laudable zeal and fidelity, added to the dislike of the British nobility; and the Commons sending away his beloved Dutch Guards, enraged him so much that

he

he had thoughts of retiring. When he first heard of the vote, he walked for some time through his apartments with his eyes fixed upon the ground, stopped, threw them round him with wildness, and said, "If I had a son, these guards should "not quit me." He knew too, that most of the higher ranks, to play a double game, kept up a correspondence, as far as they durst, with the court at St. Germains-Laye. It is obvious how wisely he must have acted to keep the crown upon his head, when Mary's death had taken away the main support of his title. His greatest blemish is the massacre of Glencoe. His hatred to the Scotch nation was as inveterate as Cromwell's. The enormity of the horrid deed, with all its palliations, can never be wiped away. In battle fearless and animated, elsewhere slow and languid. He possessed no genius, yet penetrating. Watching others, he discovered their minds without permitting them to dive into his thoughts. In religion a Protestant, not much regarding the forms of it, but liking that which had equality of preferment best. Like most heroes, he was a fatalist. Much to his honour as well as policy, he gave an asylum to all the persecuted Protestants who fled hither. Britain, ever sincerely tolerant, should always open her arms wide to receive the persecuted, whether by the secular or ecclesiastical power, always remembering to secure her own church from being undermined by her zeal to others. With few requisites to charm, William was tenderly beloved by the queen. He was not incapable of friendship. Though steady in his aversions, he had no revenge. Frugal as Stadtholder, he was lavish as King. This was complained of, particularly as his profusion was in favour of foreigners. More admired than beloved, more respected than esteemed. He wanted the brilliant

features of the hero; he had courage, but it was a tame Dutch courage, that was greater in bearing defeat than in gaining a triumph. His end was hastened by intemperance. In a morning he took spirits, in an evening he poured out frequent libations to Bacchus. He was only in his fifty-second year. His last act was settling the Protestant succession in the illustrious house of Brunswick, instigated to it from a love of freedom, friendship to the Duke of Zell, and to secure his fame from being branded by posterity as an usurper. William loved state. He exacted obedience to his person, more by his dignitry than by his easy condescension. In the heat of battle an oath would sometimes escape him; at other times he was accurate, and was displeased if he heard an irreverend use of holy names. Regularity was expected in all departments of his palace; becoming hasty, at last he grew peevish; and he did not spare bitter words, and even manual correction amongst his valets, and the inferior attendants upon his person: for our great deliverer had his weakness. He loved freedom generally, but his own freedom most; the flourishes of his cane upon the shoulders of his pages, was merrily called *dubbing;* and many a knight of the cane he had: he was so prodigal of this honour, that he often repeated it to the same person. William loved the sports of the field; hunting was his delight, shooting a favourite amusement, and he seldom missed his object in firing. An humble Frenchman, who had the care of his guns and dogs, and knew his propensity to this mode of conferring knighthood, once forgot to take with him shot, which it was his duty to do, as well as load the king's pieces, keeping his countenance whenever the king fired, declared he had never seen "sa Majesté miss before."

In

In his person he was tall and thin: his frame was never strong; this occasioned his stooping in the shoulders: his complexion was dark, his hair brown. His face was neither beautiful nor manly; his nose was aquiline; his forehead large; his eyes bright and sparkling, which illumined a face otherwise grave and repulsive. He had very fine hands.

His fluency in Dutch, French, English, and German, and a perfect grammatical knowledge of Latin, Spanish, and Italian, enabled him to converse with ease in speaking the former tongues, and a readiness in reading the other languages. He had a great memory; but he knew little of history, and still less of poetry. He loved gardening in the Dutch mode, and injured, in that respect, the national taste. All the fine arts were unknown, unfelt, unprotected, and unpatronized by him.

There were at this time four conspicuous monarchs, Lewis XIV. Peter I. Charles XII. and William III. Lewis was the most complete actor of Majesty; William ill supported the blaze of splendour, but he had far more real glory than his competitor. One was the slave of adulation; the other was averse to all praise. If he was less elegant in his manners than the king of France, he was greatly superior in that respect to Peter and Charles. William gave the English a constitution: Peter, the Russians laws. With as steady a courage, he had none of that mad furor of Charles. As to vanity, he had as little as the elector of Brandenburgh had much. The elector not being allowed an arm-chair at a conference with William, occasioned his obtaining a crown in exchange for the electoral diadem; a circumstance big with importance: a petty state has become a powerful kingdom.

MARY

MARY II. Queen Consort of William III. 1689. *Ob.* 1694, *ætat* 33.

MARY II. when Princess of Orange, 1677, *large sh. W. Wissing p. P. V. Banc sc.*

MARY II. *whole len. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Becket sculp.*

MARY II. *4to. mez. J. Becket sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *fol. Le Blond sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *mez. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc.*

MARY II. *sixteen lines, Latin and Dutch, mez. A. Blooteling sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *a Plaats pinxit. Bouttats sc.*

MARY II. *whole length, la. fol. mez. Browne sc.*

MARY II. *sitting, wreath in her right-hand, mez. Lely p. A. Browne sc.*

MARY II. *a medallion,* 1690, *J. Clark sc.*

MARY II. *passing over the sea, in a chariot supported by Tritons, mez. Bernardi p. Cooper sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *4to. mez. Lely p. Cooper sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *C. v. Dalen sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *Lely p. E. Le Davis sc.*

MARY II. *whole length, in the gallery at Hampton Court, large mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

Reduced to a half length.

MARY II. *mez. Vr. Waart p. W. Faithorne sc.* 1698.

MARY II. *4to. mez. W. Faithorne sc.*

MARY II. *oval, etched, mez. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *crown on her head, 4to. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *fol. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *a medallion, Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

MARY II. *la. sheet, Brandon p. P. Gunst sc.*

MARY II. *Tiedeman p. P. Gunst sc.*

MARY

QUEEN MARY II

Began to Reign
13. Feb. 1688.
Lived 32 Years
Reign'd 6 y. 10 m.
Died A.D. 1694

MARY II. *large fol. G. Netscher pinx. J. Houbraken sc.*

MARY II. *fol. v. Hove sc.*

MARY II. 8*vo. v. Hove.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," 4*to. De Jode sc.*

MARY II. *in coronation robes, whole length, mez. B. Lens sc.*

MARY II. *inscribed* "Princess Mary," 4*to. B. Moncornet sc.*

MARY II. *Peake sc.*

MARY II. *fol. Kneller p. Picart sc.*

MARY II. *with a French inscription,* 4*to. Kneller p. Picart sc.* 1724.

MARY II. *mez. Lely p. P. Schenck sc.*

MARY II. *a dog by her, mez. P. Schenck sc.*

MARY II. *crowned,* 4*to. mez. P. Schenck sc.*

MARY II. *mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Simon sc.*

MARY II. *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1695.

MARY II. 4*to. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1685.

MARY II. *in a high head-dress,* rare, *mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Smith sc.* 1690.

MARY II. *in a round, mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Smith sc.* 1690.

MARY II. *in her robes,* 4*to. mez. Wissing pinx. J. Smith sc.* 1689.

MARY II. 4*to. mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.*

MARY II. 8*vo. v. Somer sc.*

MARY II. *whole length, fol. J. Smith exc.*

MARY II. "Princes of Orange," *mez. A. Hanneman p. R. Tompson sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *with basket of flowers, mez. Lely p. R. Tompson sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *sitting, Lely p. R. Tompson sc.*

MARY II. *with a long train, Trouvain sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *Lely p. G. Valch sc.* 1678.

MARY

MARY II. *crowned, sixteen lines, Latin and Dutch, mez. Lely p. G. Valk sc.*

MARY II. *mez. J. Verkolie sc.*

MARY II. *large fol. Gunst p. Visscher sc.*

MARY II. *4to. mez. G. Valck sc.*

MARY II. *crown, sceptre, &c. Visscher sc.*

MARY II. *sh. W. Wissing p. R. White sc.*

MARY II. *fol. R. White sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *mez. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

MARY II. *half length, with a fawn, mez. P. Lely sculp.*

KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY.

WILLIAM and MARY, *when Prince and Princess of Orange, large fol. C. Danckers sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *J. Drapentier sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *Dunstal sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *fol. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *4to. V. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *on their thrones, De Hooge sculp.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *4to. V. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *fol. N. Larmessin sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *sh. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *enthroned,* "The Revolution," 1688, *sh. J. Northcote p. J. Parker sc.* 1790.

WILLIAM and MARY, *sh. R. White sc.* 1690.

WILLIAM and MARY, *with the prince and princess of Denmark, four ovals, mez.*

HISTORICAL.

The Battle of the Boyne, Wyke p. from the original in the collection of the E. of Leicester, large sheet, mez. Portraits: 1. *K. William.* 2. *P. G. of Denmark.* 3. *Duke of Schomberg.* 4. *Rev. Geo. Walker.* 5. *Duke of Ormond.* 6. *Duke of Grafton.* 7. *Count*

WILLIAM AND MARY PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF ORANGE

7. *Count Solmes.* 8. *Major-Gen. Scravemore.* 9. *Lord Sidney.* 10. *Earl of Oxford.* 11. *Earl of Portland.* 12. *Mons. Foubert.*

Battle of the Boyne, after B. West, by John Hall.

MARY II. QUEEN, &c.

MARY, the eldest daughter of James II. was a princess who added all the graces to a very fine figure; tall and majestic, a face open and expressive, and a shape exquisitely formed. She began to get a little beyond the due bounds of symmetry, by exceeding the *en bon* point; and, by much reading and fine working, her eyes, always delicate, often became inflamed. She, with a gentle grace and meetness of majesty, looked, spoke, and moved, the Queen; and, in the absence of the king*, presided at the helm, with masculine prudence, dignity, and spirit. She was particularly careful of her time, which she chiefly divided between the works of her needle, her books, and her devotions. She, by her gentleness and cheerfulness, was perfectly qualified to soothe the cares and soften the temper of William, to whom she, on every occasion, paid respectful attention. She seems, indeed, in her whole conduct and behaviour, to have regarded him, not only as her husband, but also in the character in which he really stood, that of the greatest man of the age; and, like Calphurnia, the wife of Pliny, to have had an affection for his

* "Both seemed to have one soul, they looked like the different faculties "of the same mind. Each having peculiar talents, they divided between "them the different parts of government, as if they had been several pro- "vinces: while he went abroad with the sword in his hand, she staid at "home with the sceptre in her's. He went as the arbiter of Europe, to force "a just, as well as a general peace. She staid to maintain justice, and to do "justice at home. He was to conquer enemies, and she was to gain friends. "He, as the guardian of Christendom, was to diffuse himself to all, while "she contracted her care chiefly to the concerns of religion and virtue. He "had more business, she more leisure. She prepared and suggested what he "executed."

fame.

fame. In one of her letters to him, she says:—"Adieu, think of me, and love me as much as I "shall you, who I love more than my life." In another:—"I love you more than my life, and de-"sire only to please you." In a third:—"Do but "love me, and I can bear any thing." Never was duty more severe than her's, between a parent and a husband: the lesser gave way to the greater*. It was generally supposed that, had she survived, she would, after having attempted to secure the religion and liberties of her country, have restored her father. This is the more probable, because she neither esteemed nor loved her sister. It was the greatest fault she had. Mary, of all her family, was the only individual vested with royalty, not subject to favouritism. William engrossed all her affection. She has, with pleasure, prepared his chocolate with her own hands. In her religion she was unaffectedly strenuous. To her and Tillotson was confided all ecclesiastical affairs. She loved the church of England; she strove to be a nursing-mother to that of Ireland, the "worst "church," she said, "in Europe." To her ladies and attendants she was more condescending than her sister: yet she seemed meant for empire; Ann for private life. Her Majesty, seized with the small-pox, prepared, with devout resignation, for what she believed would be fatal. She spent some time in destroying every paper that might do a prejudice to any one; the remainder of her time in acts of devotion. On December 28, 1694, this excellent princess died, deeply and deservedly la-

* Mary could never bear any jest to be made, or any thing said disrespectful of her father. Her anxiety for his personal safety was extreme. When she was reproved for having too cheerful an appearance when she came first to the royal residence, she said, none knew what she felt; but in compliance with her husband's commands, she affected what cost her much. She felt all the "wife" when William was fighting in Ireland, yet never betrayed her fears to others. She says to His Majesty on this occasion, "My heart is "ready to burst."

mented

mented by the king, and every loyal subject. William said, "I cannot choose but grieve, seeing "she has been my wife for seventeen years, and I "have never known her guilty of an indiscretion." He, who had much of the Stoic, fainted away several times. Her funeral was most singularly solemn; the two houses of parliament walked in the procession, which can never, perhaps, happen again. When William was dead, there was found upon his arm a bracelet of her hair. The queen's charities were as great as judiciously applied. The voice of lamentation was very generally diffused from the pulpit*.

Though vanity had no share in the queen's composition, yet, the naming the apartment at Hampton Court, "the Gallery of Beauties," where *her* portrait and those of other ladies are placed, gave great offence to several women of quality, as if beauty had been limited by an exclusive patent to a narrow circle of the court.

The queen, an excellent œconomist of time, when she worked, had constantly one to read to her, and she read herself aloud while she sat to be dressed.

Mr. Addison, in his poem to Sir Godfrey Kneller, on his picture of George I. esteemed the best of his poetical works, alludes to Her Majesty's excellent talent at embroidery, of which the hangings of a closet at Hampton Court, and another at the *House in the Wood*, near the Hague, are beautiful specimens. She had a taste too for gardening and architecture.

* So far, however, did party zeal carry a certain *Jacobite*, that at the queen's death he preached a sermon from this text: "Go see now this cursed "woman, and bury her, for she is a king's daughter."

CATHARINE,

CATHARINE,

QUEEN DOWAGER OF ENGLAND.

Exclusively of those mentioned in the reign of James I. there are the following portraits, viz.

QUEEN DOWAGER, *small oval, J. Beckett sc.*
QUEEN DOWAGER, *in Harding's "Grammont," 1793, from an unique etching in the Pepy's Collect. Vn. Bergh.*
QUEEN DOWAGER, *4to. mez. Jordan exc.*
QUEEN DOWAGER, *W. Wissing p. B. Lens sc.*
QUEEN DOWAGER, *D. Loggan sc.*
QUEEN DOWAGER, *A. Lommelin sc.*

After Charles II's death the queen dowager, never of much political consequence, retired to Somerset House, where she lived very privately, and with an œconomy she had never seen practised in England*. The Revolution by no means pleased Her Majesty. She thought it a matter of religion, and she was every way attached to the Romish faith. William paid her all the attention due to her illustrious birth and rank. Mary was highly incensed that she had forbade a prayer to be used in her chapel, imploring success to William's arms in Ireland. She said to the king in another letter, dated Whitehall, Sept. $\frac{8}{9}$, 1690, —"I had a compliment last night from Q. Dow-"ager, who came to town a Friday; she sent, I "believe, with a better heart, because Limericke "is not taken; for my part, I don't think of that "or any thing else but you: God send you a "good journey home, and make me thankful, as I "ought, for all his mercies." In all probability she wished to have ended her days in England,

* Catherine loved music in her widowhood: she had concerts very regularly at Somerset-House.

where

Her Highness
The PRINCESS ANNE.

G. Kneller Baron.t pinx. G. Vertue Sculp.

where she was better known, and had assimilated herself to the customs of the country by long residence; but the disagreeableness of her situation made it necessary to return to Portugal; perhaps she had some intimation that her jointure would be faithfully and punctually paid to her there. Leaving England on March 3, 1692, she passed through France and Spain in her way to Lisbon: she was received by the French and Spanish courts with every honour that could be paid her. Her Majesty survived this reign, dying at Lisbon on December 30, 1705; greatly courted and caressed by Pedro II. her brother, whom she left heir to the vast fortune she had saved, which the clergy had, with an eager eye, viewed as their own. Catharine displeased Charles II. by what he called prudery; but relaxing to the other extreme in courting the favour of his mistresses, she sunk into contempt. She was too much a Portuguese to be popular in England; and, when she returned, too much English to be happy in Portugal. A woman without vices, a queen without virtues*.

THE PRINCESS ANN OF DENMARK.

ANN, when Princess of Denmark, *whole length, large fol. G. Kneller p. V. Banc. sc.*

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *4to. mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *8vo. mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

* It is said that she carried some valuable pieces of painting from Somerset-House to Lisbon; the then lord chamberlain stopped them to prevent their exportation; but his sternness being softened by having one he fancied, the others were suffered to leave the British coasts. At Strawberry Hill is the original portrait of this queen, sent to Charles II. when she was Infanta of Portugal. The person never much prized by majesty, no wonder the picture came into private hands.

ANN, 4to. *G. Bickham sc.*

ANN, *in an oval, crown and ornaments, fol. P. B. fec.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *mez. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sculp.*

ANN, *Bonnart sc.*

ANN, *two angels holding a crown of stars over her head, Clarke sc.*

ANN, *mez. Cole (Gole?) sc.*

ANN, *in Guildhall, mez. J. Closterman p. J. Faber, jun. sc.*

ANN, *oval,* (*Gr.* iv. 254.) *4to. mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

ANN, *queen, another, in robes, after Dahl.*

ANN, *a medallion, J. Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

ANN, *fol. Lely p. Vr. Gucht se.*

ANN, *with the "Abjuration Oath," large fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, *with ornaments, fol. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, *in a chair of state, 4to. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, *Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

ANN, *at Kensington palace, large fol. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

ANN, *8vo. J. Houbraken sc.*

ANN, *4to. mez. Kneller p. B. Lens sc.*

ANN, *Mariette sc.*

ANN, *view of Windsor Castle, mez. W. W. P. sc.*

ANN, *in an oval, mez. Edw. Risen sc.*

ANN, *Des Rochers sc.*

ANN, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

ANN, *crowned, mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

ANN, *mez. C. Boit* p. J. Simon sc.*

ANN, *mez. Ed. Lilly p. J. Simon sc.*

ANN, *G. Kneller p. Simpson sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *sitting, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1689.

ANN, "Queen," *various prints, fol. and 4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

* See Boit, in Walpole's Anecdotes.

ANN,

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez. F. Weideman p. J. Smith sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *mez. W. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *whole length, large mez. W. Wissing and Vaart p. J. Smith sc.* 1687.

ANN, "Princess Ann," *V. Somer sc.*

ANN, *8vo. Sornique sc.*

ANN, *oval, ornaments, 8vo. R. Spofforth sc.*

ANN, *motto,* "Semper eadem," *8vo. J. Sturt sc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *mez. P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *a vignette, G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *with medals, sh. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, *in a flourished T. for deeds, G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *large fol. N. Visscher exc.*

ANN, *sh. Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1703.

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *4to. mez. R. Williams sc.*

ANN, *sitting on her throne, Truth writing her history, supported by Time and other emblematic figures, sheet.*

ANN, *in the sun, the moon under her feet, fol.*

ANN, *oval, with Wisdom, Religion, Justice, Moderation, oblong fol.*

ANN *sitting, crown on a table, small fol. mez. G. K.*

ANN *a circle, in the sun, stars round,* "Thus "Phœbus shines o'er the terrestrial ball," *&c.*

ANN, *an oval, with foliage, Rose, Thistle, Harp, and thir six lines, fol.*

ANN, *on her statue erected at Blenheim, with her character, her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, Rysbrack in. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

There are prints of her statues at St. Paul's and at Leeds.

Princess Ann of Denmark, weakly from her birth, had been sent when a child, for her health, to France. She accompanied her father in his disgrace and exile in the reign of her uncle Charles II. King James behaved with peculiar tenderness towards her, especially in her establishment. Surprized with the approaching revolution, she knew not what at first to do; at length she left her misguided parent, but with a pang which no language could paint—"I had rather throw myself "through the window than meet my father," she said. Always a favourite, the young nobility and gentry strove to guard and protect her. Her Royal Highness waited quietly to see the events, without one wish for its probable consequence to her aggrandizement. When the crown was given to William and Mary, she seemed perfectly quiescent, acting with duty to them as her sovereigns. When she paid a visit to her sister, she refused sitting upon the stool placed for her, until the groom of the chamber removed it farther, because it was too near the queen's chair. Yet she would not infringe the laws of friendship to oblige Her Majesty; for, having been ordered to dismiss Lady Marlborough, as unworthy of her confidence, she disobeyed. "Who have you for a friend, but the "king and myself," said Mary indignantly. She remained steady. Mary forbade her the court, and none who wished advancement dared to go near the Princess Ann. Mary died without reconciliation. William ever hated the princess with the punctilio of a man of breeding. When she wrote to congratulate him upon king Namur, he never answered her letter. When with child,

child, fancying peas, he eat up the single dish provided. After the queen's death, a letter of condolence made an impression in her favour: he sent her all her sister's jewels. During the remainder of his reign he was civil, but never kind. She did not complain; if she esteemed, she did not love him. Alluding to his Dutch friendships, she said in her first parliament, she was *entirely English*.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark.

George, Prince of Denmark, *sh. Vr. Banc sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *mez. I. Riley p. et s. Becket sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *oval, 4to. mez. Jo. Becket exc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, 4to. *J. Bickam sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *4to. mez. (Dahl) p. E. Cooper exc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *mez. M. Dahl pinx. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *mez. J. Gole sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *large sh. Vr. Banc sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *in Birch's* "Lives "of illustrious Persons," 1745, *J. Houbraken sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *with his eulogium, engraved by way of flourish about the head, Jemmer sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *mez. King exc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *mez. W. W. P.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *two, in armour and in robes, mez. P. Schenck.*

George, Prince of Denmark, *fol. R. White, ad vivum, R. Sheppard sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *three-quarters, in armour, fol. mez. J. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. and 4to. mez. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in armour, mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1702.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *"Lord High Admiral," fol. and 4to. mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1702-6.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in a square, P. V. Somer sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. Vertue sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in an oval, composed of coral, (ad vivum), R. White sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *sh. Dahl, R. White sculp.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in an oval, mez. R. Williams sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *printed on the Thames,* 1683.

Prince George of Denmark, younger of the two sons of Frederic III. king of Denmark, and brother of Christian V. made no figure in the reigns of Charles II. or James II. though son-in-law to the latter. Complaining to Charles II. that he grew fat, his uncle told him that he might prevent that, if he would walk with him, hunt with James, and do his niece justice. He remained with James II. who complaining of the desertion of his nobility, to which his constant reply was, "*Impossible;*" at length he joined the rest, and left the unhappy monarch, who, when told of it, coldly said, "What, is *Impossible* himself gone!" William created him, April 9, 1689, Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal, and Baron of Ockingham, with precedence of all dukes by act of parliament:

liament: but he never employed, trusted, nor scarce noticed him. His Royal Highness sent the following letter to William, asking the order of the garter for Lord, in the next reign Duke of Marlborough.

"Sir,

"I beg leave once more to put you in mind of "the promise you made me of a garter, which I "hope you will now remember, there being two "vacancies by the death of the Duke of Newcastle: "and I flatter myself that your Majesty will be so "kind to bestow it upon Lord Marlborough, for "my sake, it being the only thing I have ever "pressed you for. I have nothing more to trouble "you with, but my wishes for your good success "in all your undertakings, and to assure you I "shall ever be, with all the respect I ought,

"Sir,

"Your Majesty's

"Very affectionate brother and servant,

Tunbridge, "GEORGE."

August 2, 1691.

Even this request was refused; and the prince, seeing how little influence he possessed, sat silently waiting what future times might bring forth. *See the next reign.*

WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *W. Faithorne sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *Kneller, p. s. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *in Birch's "Lives," Houbraken sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *Lens sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *whole length, F. Schenck sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *with his nurses, flower-pot, 4to. Stephen Lye sc.* 1689.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *very young, with shock-dog, Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1691.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *older, with flower-pot, Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1693.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *4to. mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1697.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *with star and garter, Kneller p.* 1699, *Smith sc.* 1699.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *His Highness and Mr. Benj. Bathurst; His Highness in the robes of the Garter, the latter, holding his hat with feathers in it; R. Murrey pinx. J. Smith sc. et exc. in 8vo. mez.* 1700.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *whole length, fol. V. Somer sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *8vo. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *8vo. M. V. Gucht sculp. Under it,*

Ostendunt terris quem tantum fata supremis,
Hunc saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani
Munere.———

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *in a print with Edward VI. and two other young princes, Gribelin sc. emblems of mortality.*

The only son of Queen Ann who lived to any age: he was the hopes of the nation, being so near the throne, and William III. took great pleasure in him. 50,000*l. per ann.* was granted for his maintenance and education; but the king never spent more than 15,000*l.* owing more to the lowness of his treasury than any other account. He

was

His Royal Highness William
Duke of Glocester.

Printed for M. Gillyflower and L. Meredith.

was put under the care of the Earl of Marlborough, to teach him the art of war; and of the Bishop of Salisbury for general instruction. When William gave him into the hands of the former, he said, "teach him to be what you are, and my "nephew cannot want accomplishments." The nation were not much pleased with Dr. Burnet's being appointed his preceptor; however, he learned but too much. His life was sacrificed to his too rapid improvements, like Edward VI's. He understood the terms of fortification and navigation; he would marshal a company of boys, who had voluntarily enlisted to attend him. His great pleasure was in martial sports and hunting, yet these avocations did not prevent his studying history, geography, politics, and religion: his piety and sweetness of temper, with an eagerness to learn, rendered him peculiarly beloved. He caught cold by over-heating himself in dancing on his birth-day, which carried him off in five days after, July 23, 1700, when he had just completed his eleventh year. He had always been of a weak constitution. Nothing could be more preposterous than to see a boy of his age with a vast flowing wig, but such was the fashion of those times.

So entirely were the hopes of the reigning family placed upon this young prince, that William and Mary would often pay a most marked attention to him in preference to his parents. As to his mother, she lamented him with the utmost grief; always in future signing herself to Lady, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough, "your poor "unfortunate, faithful Morley:" the name she had adopted in her private correspondence with that lady, who used, on the same occasion, the signature of Freeman.

Some of the best lines Mr. Shippen, the tory leader,

leader, ever made, were upon the death of this young prince:

So by the course of the revolving spheres,
Whene'er a new-discovered star appears,
Astronomers, with pleasure and amaze,
Upon the infant luminary gaze.
They find their heaven's enlarged, and wait from thence
Some blest, some more than common influence;
But suddenly, alas! the fleeting light,
Retiring, leaves their hopes involv'd in endless night.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS,

Duke of Brunswick, &c.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick, *mez. 4to. sold by William Herbert, at the Golden Globe on London Bridge.*

No house in Europe can trace their genealogy higher than the most illustrious one of Brunswick. They drew their origin from Italy, where they possessed great and extensive territories. The Dukes of Modena, just become extinct, were from one branch. Azon d'Este, who settled in Germany, about the year 1000, founded the German line. They were Dukes of Bavaria and Saxony; Henry V. had both; he is the immediate ancestor of Ernest, by Maud, eldest daughter of our Henry I. one of our greatest and best princes, in whom were united the Anglo-Saxon and Norman blood: such was Ernest's descent. By the treaty of Westphalia, he obtained the alternate succession of Osnaburg, and in 1692 he was raised to the dignity of elector. He died at Herenhausen, February 3, 1698, with the character of an able prince,

prince, but too apt to be drawn aside by the allurements of the fair sex, to actions prejudicial to his high rank. By the Princess Sophia, who will be noticed in the next reign, he was father of George I.

SOPHIA C. Queen of Prussia.

SOPHIA C. Queen of Prussia, *J. Gole sc.*
Sophia C. Queen of Prussia, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

Sophia, daughter of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, was born October 20, 1668, married October 6, 1686, and died in 1705. She was near becoming the queen of Lewis XIV. but was given to Frederick, whom she saw son of an elector raised to the rank of king. She said, "It "vexed her to the heart to go and act in Prussia "the theatrical queen, along with her Æsop:" "Do not," says she to Leibnitz, "imagine that "I prefer this pageantry and pomp of crowns, "which are here much esteemed, to the charms "of the philosophical entertainments we enjoy at "Charlottenburgh." To the offer of receiving a Calvinistic priest, when dying, she said, "No; "let me die in peace, without disputing." She brought up our queen Caroline, who owed to her much of her inclination to the patronage of the learned. The Royal Academy at Berlin owns Sophia as its founder*.

JAMES,

Late King of England.

James, late king of England, seemed to regard his misfortunes with the utmost apathy—it

* These portraits of the Elector Ernest, his wife, and daughter, do not, in strict propriety, belong to the English series; but, as being the parent stock, and so near relations to our present sovereign, it was thought advisable to insert this mention of them in the work.

was

was because he hoped and expected a counter-revolution—this kept him without any other emotion than the hope of revenge; his proscriptions in England were chiefly against such as had personally insulted him; in Ireland he attainted in parliament a number exceeding probability. His ill policy lost him empire; his unfeeling selfishness and mistaken zeal made him contemptible more than his pusillanimity. A little before his death, attending the service of religion, a passage in the Psalms calling to his mind the misfortunes he had brought upon himself and his son, he fainted. He died with piety, an exile in France, August 6, 1701: his body embalmed, remained enshrined, to have been transported to England, had his son ever obtained these kingdoms. The infidel French, glorying in their shame, abused the remains of fallen majesty with wanton barbarity—some English, too, disgraced themselves with assisting at this "resurrection," as it was jocosely called. In all James's letters there is an ungraceful sameness: he had no great genius, and was thought rather unmerciful in his nature; yet, to his relatives and attendants he was kind and benevolent. He hated idleness, but never put his industry to wise or judicious purposes. He was an œconomist. To his dying day he loved, he spoke with raptures of the English, even to the French, when they were triumphing over the very subjects of that monarch, to whom he was become a pensioner. It does honour to Lewis that he treated him with the attention of a king and a brother, visited him in his illness, and promised to acknowledge his son as the English monarch; though policy imperiously urged a different conduct. James lived some centuries too late to be enrolled a Saint and Confessor.

MARY

Mary Queen Dowager

Proof

MARY, Queen Dowager.

This queen's name was Maria Beatrix Eleanora; but the English usually distinguished her as Mary of Modena, being daughter of Alphonso IV. duke of Modena. She was called "the queen of tears;" her eyes became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose. Lewis XIV. her adopted father, ever behaved as if he had been so by nature's all-powerful laws. The parliament affected to treat her as if she really was a queen dowager whilst James II. lived, and her jointure of 50,000*l.* was ordered to be regularly paid; but William never remitted any part of this sum, yet it passed the accounts as being sent to her. It was urged that it would have been used against his own government; but it was not also urged, that if she had not the money, it should necessarily go into his coffers. Mary, young and beautiful, though marrried to an elderly and libidinous prince, always preserved her character: none but the lowest rabble of writers ever traduced her fame*. Mary II. her daughter-in-law, had a great dislike to her, not an unusual thing in daughters of a former wife. She also wrote to her sister the princess, afterwards Queen Ann, asking a number of extraordinary questions; these and the answers are not such as ladies, or perhaps gentlemen would like to read. I fear it was to frame the shameless story of the supposititious child in a warming-pan. Nothing disgraces the Revolution, so much as stigmatizing James and his queen with this preposterous wickedness. The nation could not, ought not to have borne James's conduct. He was unworthy to reign. Charles II.

* A low wretch has given her history as Messalina: he makes her the real daughter and mistress of Lewis XIV.!!!

said,

said, "he will not keep the crown; but let him "forfeit it by ill conduct, I will not cut him off "from the succession." The infant prince lost enough without having illegitimacy added to it. The queen survived her consort but little more than a month, dying September 16, 1701. There is a portrait of Her Majesty at Hinchinbrooke: she had many personal charms. The English nation never loved her, because of her religion; but she gained much upon the public before James II's accession, by her condescension, but lost it by subsequent haughtiness, and boundless credulity, in listening to the wildest visionaries amongst those Romish priests who surrounded the throne. A Scotch general officer who had served in the Austrian army, highly offended that he was not invited to dine with James whilst in Scotland, said, "he had sat at table where his father stood at the back of the chair." The Duke of Modena, as a feudatory, might have been subjected to such a humiliation—she wisely replied, "It was wrong "to wound the pride of a proud man."

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD,

Prince of Wales.

Jacobus Franciscus Edwardus, Walliæ Princeps, *star and garter; in the four quarters designs in circles, allusive to his birth and fortunes; beneath the royal arms crowned, with a label of three points, in a garter, and motto below* ich dien: *half sh. Steph. Gantrel f. Offerabat Joannes Baptista Guuijnn, Corragiensis in Hibernia.*

James Francis Edward, born June 21, 1668, was soon after created Prince of Wales, he was taken by the queen his mother into France, where he was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, which

JOHN LORD SOMERS.

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which cost him the crown of these realms. William had, with fond expectation, thought of obtaining the crown by his wife's hereditary right. The birth of this child defeating the hope, he affected to think the child supposititious. We have medals both congratulatory and satirical on his birth. He was a youth of thirteen years of age at his father's death; when Lewis XIV. proclaimed him the successor to the British dominions. He had abilities still less than his father, but he was too young for his character then to have opened itself. See more of him in the following reign.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the Kit-Cat club, mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1733.

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, 8vo. *mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *a head etched; fol. Pond sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *Kneller p. Smith sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *mez. J. Richardson p.* 1713, *Smith sc.* 1713.

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *large fol. Kneller p. C. Vertue sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *large fol. Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1693.

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the print at the "Bishop's Council."* Per. vi. Class 5. *Bromley.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the print of the "Lords Justices."* Per. vi. Class 2. *Bromley.*

John

John Somers, who rose afterwards to such eminence, was only the son of an attorney at Worcester: possessing great abilities, his father sent him to Trinity College, Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple. He seemed more inclined to study the *belles lettres* than the law. At thirty he was well known as a special pleader; and he had acquired some notice by his poetry. His patrons were, Sir Francis Winnington, the solicitor-general, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, to whom both he and his father had been stewards*. Taking the side of liberty against the attacks of it in the end of Charles II's, and during the whole of James II's reign, he could expect no promotion in his profession. He answered Charles II's declaration in 1681. His great powers were first called forth to *plead* for the *seven Bishops*, emphatically called the *seven golden candlesticks*. He shone with such lustre, that in the convention parliament he was returned for his native city. His eloquence charmed the senate, and directed them in the settlement of a monarchy founded upon religious and civil liberty; a blessing which has raised England to a degree of grandeur she could never have otherwise possessed. William made him, May 9, 1689, solicitor-general, knighted him, appointed him May 2, 1692, attorney-general, and March 14, 1693, gave him the great seal, with the office of lord-keeper; and in 1697, he was, much against his inclination, ennobled, by the title of Lord Somers, baron of Evesham in the county of Worcester†, and constituted lord high

* Mr. John Somers, his father, dying in January, 1681, was buried at Severn Stoke, where the chancellor erected a monument of marble to his memory, with an elegant Latin epitaph. Mrs. Catharine Somers survived some years, and resided at Worcester.

† The Duke of Shrewsbury sent Somers a letter, dated May 8, 1695, containing the warrant for the barony: in it he says to him—"I have orders "to say every thing I can imagine to persuade you to accept of a title. By "your objections, give me leave to tell you, that you are as partial and unreasonable with too much modesty, as some are with too much ambition."

chancellor

chancellor of England. Never had so much dignity been displayed, never such a complication of endowments centered in one person, as now presided in the court of Chancery. He was a prodigy. In the city he only asked for William, and the money was had. The laws of England were known by him; and he was not ignorant of those of Greece, Rome, or modern kingdoms. Foreign ambassadors, noblemen, and strangers saw in an individual of private birth, unused to courts, the manners of the most finished courtier: professional men of all kinds found in him, for he admitted them to his table, an adept in that science they had spent their lives in studying. Eloquence was natural to him, yet his eloquence was so regulated, that it made plain things more plain, and complicated ones easy. His arguments were called "geometrical stairs," supporting each other. He was the truest patriot and sincerest of all William's ministers. Somers, an individual without a single connection to guard him, disliked by the tories, envied by the whigs, feared by the bad of both parties, an obstacle to the ambitious, felt what an angel would have experienced, the united attack of opposite interest to get him removed. The House of Commons, to their eternal shame, impeached him. He flashed conviction of his innocence, as well about the pirate Kid*, as in

* The history of Capt. William Kid is extraordinary. Some pirates had committed great depredations in the Indian Seas: it was necessary to send a ship of force against them. As it often happened, there was no money in the treasury. William III. proposed to advance a sum out of his own privy purse, and desired some of the nobility to join him; lord Somers, the earls of Orford, Romney, Bellamont and others subscribed, but the king could not spare the money; however, these peers made up the deficiency, and gave the command of the ship of war to Kid, who, instead of extirpating, joined the pirates: this made a great outcry. Beat out of his hiding places, he went for safety to America; but, seized in our colonies, he was brought to England: the enemies of lord Somers tampered with him, but it appeared his lordship never saw him. No blame indeed lay with any but himself. The plan was good; the instrument wicked: for his crime he and some of his companions in iniquity were put to death, at Execution Dock, May 23, 1701. Queen Ann, in 1705, gave Kid's effects, amounting to 6,472*l.* 1*s.* to Greenwich Hospital.

the removal of some from the commission of the peace. It sensibly affected his health: waiting upon William when his illness permitted, the king asked him for the seals, he wished them to be resigned; this the chancellor humbly refused, judiciously saying it was owning guilt, but he would deliver them when ordered. Jersey was sent, and to his hands they were committed, after having been held for seven years with unsullied reputation. William lamented his being driven to ask for them; for of all, Somers was the ablest, most respectful, and firmest of his friends. The violent, not content with his dismissal in 1700, impeached him in the following year, respecting the partition treaty, and again brought in the matter of Kid by way of a rider. The firmness of the Lords defeated the violence of the Commons. When heard at the bar, not a particle of guilt could be deduced from a single circumstance. The Commons had nothing to allege, the Peers therefore acquitted him. Queen Anne made him president of the council in 1708; a situation he held with his accustomed dignity, until his dismissal in 1710, at the change of the ministry. He retired with a reputation the greater for its trials—but what is sense the most luminous? Somers, the constellation of Britain, died an idiot, a friendly stroke of apoplexy destroyed that frame, April 26, 1716, which had lost the mind long before. Unmarried, his honours died with him. His gentleness was equal to all his other great qualities. He took it with him into Chancery; it accompanied him whithersoever he went, so that he ought not to have had a single personal enemy, as he had been so to none. Alluding to the corruptions in William's court, Lord Orford judiciously remarks, that he was "a chapel in a place where every other room is prophaned." Had this enlightened statesman's opinion been followed,

England

England would have saved a million sterling at the recoinage of the silver; had his bill for purifying the courts at law been suffered to have passed unaltered by the Commons, the underlings of the law would not have wanted a Kenyon to have scourged them. Most unfortunately the Mss. of this able statesman and lawyer, contained in more than sixty folio volumes, were destroyed in 1752 by a fire in Lincoln's-Inn; the few left were published by Lord Hardwick, in two volumes 4to. See a catalogue of his publications in Lord Orford's works. He was the early patron of Mr. Addison, who expresses his gratitude with great energy. Let private individuals check their ambition, when they see that a Somers could not singly support himself amid wounded pride, ambition and envy. "He had, in a high degree, the passions of human "nature, which he sometimes indulged; but he "possessed, in a much higher, its excellencies and "ornaments." In person he was of the middle size, and brown complexion.

SIR NATHAN WRIGHT, Lord Keeper; *large fol. R. White, ad visum*, 1700.

The lord keeper was one of those characters that sometimes chance makes great; but the situation too high for the mind, only exposes the possessor to scorn and derision. A clergyman's son, he was bred to the bar. April 11, 1692, he received the coif; and December 30, was made king's serjeant. Lord Somers, one of the greatest characters that the age produced, resigning the seals, they literally "went a begging." Wright was knighted, and they were placed in his hands. Never was such a change; and the very men who had erected, were ashamed of worshipping the idol they had set up. This weak, but incorrupti-

ble man*, presided in chancery until 1705, when he was fairly hooted out of it, and Cowper, a luminary, succeeded him. What a figure does he make between two such characters as Somers and Cowper. Sir Nathan married his son and daughter to very considerable fortunes; for the former he procured the employment of "*clerk of the crown* "in parliament, and bestowed the best livings in "the queen's gift on his poor relations." His lady died at Powis-house, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, October 21, 1705. He at Cancot-Hall, in Warwickshire, August 4, 1721, nearly forgotten. The Rev. Nathan Wright, his second son, followed him in eleven days. The lord keeper was "a good "common lawyer, a slow chancellor, and a civilian; "plain both in person and conversation, of middle "stature, inclining to fat, with a broad face, much "marked with the small pox."

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds, *when lord Danby; W. Faithorne sc.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds; *large fol. R. White ad vivum.*

As Lord Danby, Granger has mentioned his lordship but for the eminency of his rank, and offices, and the artists above noticed; I just add that this great peer joining with the utmost zeal in the revolution, being suspected by the Whigs of bribery, was again accused in the House of Commons. In Ann's reign, disgusted for the treatment he had received, from his natural versatility, or like the sun-flower, always bending to the luminary which warms and invigorates, he joined the high church party in idolizing Sacheverell, and treating

* A watch-maker, who had a cause depending in chancery, a day or two before it was likely to come on, sent the chancellor a present of a very fine time-piece; but the upright judge returned it with this message, "That he "had no doubt of the goodness of the piece, but *it had one motion in it too* "*much for him.*"

THOMAS OSBORNE,

DUKE of LEEDS,

Pub. June 1. 1803, by J. Scott, N° 247, Strand

Pub. May 1 1802 by E Harding 98 Pall Mall

THO^{s} EARL of PEMBROKE

treating the revolution with contempt, if not asperity; he died July 26, 1712, two years before George I's accession, which would have compelled him again to have changed his political creed. He was in person remarkably handsome. From his temperature he enjoyed uninterrupted health until his death, though he attained the age of eighty; and from his uniform frugality, he left a fortune equal to high rank. He is placed here as president of the council.

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *a sm. whole length, prefixed to Nicol's Poem, "De Literis Inventis,"* 1711, 8vo. *Gribelin.*

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *armour, long wig, view of a ship; mez. W. Wissing p. Smith p.* 1709.

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *in the print of the Lords Justices, Per. vi.*

There is nothing that so surely proves the pre-eminence of virtue more than the universal admiration of mankind, and the respect paid it even by persons in opposite interests; and more than this, it is a sparkling gem which even time does not destroy: it is hung up in the temple of Fame, and respected for ever. The life of this illustrious noble verifies what is here asserted. A younger brother, he was bred to the law; this taught him the worth of his country's constitution. His rank and fortune gave him great advantages, which he obtained by his brother's death, but it was his merit which established him. A mind well furnished is seldom confined to one kind of excellence. Lord Pembroke had many. William sent him ambassador extraordinary to the States General, named him of his privy council, made him colonel of a regiment of marines, first commis-

sioner of the admiralty, lord privy seal, first plenipotentiary of the treaty of Ryswick, knight of the garter, lord high admiral of England and Ireland, president of the council, and seven times lord justice during his absence upon the continent. Queen Ann constituted him president of the council, a commissioner for union of the British kingdoms, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and lord high admiral of Great Britain. George I. a lord justice, and lord lieutenant of the counties of Wilts, Monmouth, and South-Wales. George II. renewed the last honourable post. Under all these sovereigns he was an highly valued subject. Able in the cabinet, circumspect in negociations, wanting only experience to become the best admiral in the fleet. He shone in the senate. On the vice throne he sat with dignity, and governed with prudence. To all this he, in retirement, shone pre-eminent; he raised a collection of antiques that were unrivalled by any subject. His learning made him a fit companion for the literati. Wilton will ever be a monument of his extensive knowledge, and, the princely presents it contains, of the high estimation in which he was held by foreign potentates, as well as the many monarchs he saw and served at home. Merit, unassuming, wants no tinsel ornaments to set it off. He lived rather as a primitive christian, in his behaviour meek; in his dress plain, rather retired, conversing but little. Men who think much speak little. His learning was profound, particularly in mathematics, which tended somewhat to make him "speculative and abstracted in his notions." His face was good, his shape but indifferent. He was tall, thin and stooped. This valuable man was lost to the world January 22, 1702-3. Of him bishop Burnet says, "there was somewhat in his "person and manner that created him an univer-

"sal

THOMAS HERBERT
EARL OF PENBROKE.
Nat. *Denat.* 1732.

I. V. Schley sculp. dir. 1734.

al respect; for we had no man among us whom all sides loved and honoured so much as they "did him." He married thrice: by his two first alliances he left a numerous family.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; *mez. Kneller p. Js. Bechet sc.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; *4to. Vautier s. Gribelin sc. This plate has been reduced.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; *mez. Schenck.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; *in the print of the Lords Justices.*

William, the fourth Earl of Cavendish, made a very conspicuous figure in the reign of Charles II. At that monarch's coronation he was one of the four young noblemen who bore his train. Before his father's death he was one of the representatives of Derby, and a most conspicuous member of the house of commons. On his succeeding to his family honours, in 1684, he was not immediately brought into that power he might have expected, for he had, for his spirited conduct in resenting an affront, incurred the resentment of insulted majesty. James II. desirous to gain him to his interest, immediately on his accession appointed him of his privy council, steward of the household, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby, and gave him the order of the garter. His lordship received these, but determined to effect a revolution in favour of William, prince of Orange, from a conviction that James's

conduct was such, that neither the laws nor the religion of the kingdom were safe in his hands. His dexterity was great in managing what, had it failed, would have ended in his ruin, as it had Monmouth's in England and Argyle's in Scotland. He reposed his secret at first in no one's bosom but the earl of Danby's. They met privately on a morning, in 1688, on Whittington Moor, a middle place between Chatsworth, Keviton and Aston, all in Derbyshire, a spot the last in the island where James could have supposed a scheme could have been laid to dethrone him. The morning ending with much rain, these two noble lords took shelter in the poor mean village alehouse, the sign of the Cock and Pynot *, in the sequestered village of Whittington. They found the house convenient for their purpose. Their persons were unknown to the village publican or his neighbours. In the parlour of this house, still called the *Plotting Parlour*, only 15 feet by almost 13, sat these peers frequently, and here they laid a scheme which dethroned James and established freedom.

William and Mary constituted him, at their coronation, lord high steward of England, and he carried the regal crown, which he had wrested from James's head, whilst his daughter bore up the new queen's train. Their majesties gave him the titles of marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonshire. William made him one of the lords justices seven successive times whilst absent from England. At that monarch's funeral he was one of the supporters to prince George of Denmark, the chief mourner. At queen Ann's coronation he was again lord high steward, and bore the crown between the dukes of Richmond and Somerset,

* Pynot is the provincial name for a magpie.

CHARLES SACKVILLE,

EARL of DORSET.

Drawn from the Original at Knowle by O. Humphry Esq.r R.A.

Pub. May 30.th 1800 by J. Scott 349. Strand

merset, till he presented it at the altar. He had the happiness to live to see the completion of the union between the two British kingdoms, for which he had been a commissioner. He was lord steward of the household from the accession of William and Mary's reign until his own death, which happened August 8, 1707, when he had lived 66 years. In his sickness he lamented the errors of his life, confessing his sins, the lateness of his repentance, and the injuries he had done to others. His faith, piety, and humility, were highly edifying to those who were too little used to see them in the houses of the great. "This nobleman, one of the handsomest gentlemen of the period in which he lived, was tall, well made, and of a princely behaviour; loved the ladies and plays; kept a noble house and equipage, and was of nice honour in every thing, except paying his tradesmen." By Mary, second daughter of James Butler duke of Ormond, he had William, the second duke of Devonshire.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, duke of Dorset and Middlesex; *in a large vignette, by Cochin fils, for the Tableaux des Hommes Illust. de G. Bretagne, 1736, par M'Swinney.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, *in the Kit-Cat Club. mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1734.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1694.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *in Harding's Count Grammont; Kneller p. Harding del. Clamp sc.* 1793.

This nobleman, heir to the earldom of Dorset, was, in his father's life-time, created earl of Middlesex and Baron Cranfield, upon the death of his uncle who bore those titles. Charles loved his wit, April 4, 1675.

respected

respected his talents, and admired the bravery he shewed as a volunteer in the fleet. To be near the royal person he was of the bed-chamber, but he seldom came to court in James II's reign; and, in the midst of the confusions in the termination of his reign, he had the honour to conduct the princess Ann, afterwards queen, into Derbyshire. On the succession of William and Mary, he became lord chamberlain of the household, was frequently appointed one of the lords justices in his majesty's absence, and elected a knight of the garter. His lordship had the honour to be a sponsor, with the king, to William, duke of Gloucester. Queen Ann greatly valued him, but he chose to quit a public life some time before she began to reign; devoting his privacy to letters, in which he eminently excelled, and was both the poet and the Mæcenas of the court. It was principally under his fostering care that Ann's was the Augustine age. Even in age, though occasionally subject to dejection, he was the pleasantest companion in the kingdom, and he shone as much in the country as he had done in the palace, being charitable and condescending. Obiit January 29, 1705-6. His lordship was equally and justly lamented by the sovereign, the court, the public and his family. Lord Rochester said in jest, which however was undoubtedly true, that "he did not know how it "was, but my lord Dorset might do any thing, "yet was never to blame." Charles II. to whom this observation was addressed, felt its force, as did all the succeeding sovereigns, each loving the man, even when he opposed those measures of theirs which he did not approve *. He was father of

* Lord Orford remarks, that "Dorset was the finest gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles II. and in the gloomy one of king William. He had as much wit as his first master, or his contemporaries, Buckingham and Rochester; without the royal want of feeling, the duke's want of principles, or the earl's want of thought."

S. Harding Delt. Clamp Sculp.

CHARLES SACKVILLE EARL of DORSET &c,

from a Picture by Kneller.

of the second duke of Dorset. As a satirist, Rochester judiciously remarked, that he was the best good man, with the worst-natured muse. In his last years he became corpulent.

HENRY DE NASSAU D'AUVERQUERQUE, *in armour; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1706.

This illustrious character, descended by his father from the Nassau family, and, by his mother, from Counts de Horn, names never to be mentioned without reverence, was united by his alliances not only to Holland, but to Germany and to Britain; for his two elder brothers were created earls of the Holy Roman Empire: of his sisters, Emilia became the wife of the far-famed earl of Ossory, the gallant son of the duke of Ormond; Isabella, of Henry earl of Arlington; Mauritia, of Colin earl of Balcarras, in Scotland; Charlotte died lady of the bed-chamber to queen Ann, and the youngest, Ann-Elizabeth, married to the Heer van baron Rutenburgh, was mother of Elizabeth countess of Cholmondeley. Most amiable alliances.

Henry came over to England with William when prince of Orange, in 1670, and at Oxford obtained the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law; he followed all the fortunes of that extraordinary man as long as he lived. He fought under his banners, and by his side; he endeared himself by his prudence in the cabinet, and by his elegance in the palace. When the prince came to England in 1688, he was captain of his guard, and at his death he served him as master of the horse, and ranked in the army as general of the English horse under the king. In Holland, England, Ireland, and Flanders, he was always assisting William with his sword, who, expiring, thanked him "for his

"long

"long and faithful services." To him his majesty owed many years of his life, for in the battle of St. Dennis, fought in 1678, a daring French officer, when just upon the point of killing the prince, was prevented by Mons. Auverquerque, who instantly sent him to the shades below. This action gained him the acknowledgment of the States' gratitude, expressed by the presents of a sword, a pair of horse buckles, and a pair of pistols; the hilt of the first, and the whole of the second, were of massive gold, the pistols were richly inlaid with the same metal.

He had retired to Holland upon the death of his royal master, but the war breaking out with France, he was again employed and raised to the highest posts in the States' service, being appointed veldt marshal of their army. His merit always commanded respect. Marlborough esteemed him, under whom he continued to fight and conquer. At Ramilies he particularly distinguished himself. Temperate and serene, his mind was vigorous when nature began to shew the period was approaching, when the icy hand of Death could do, in the bed of rest, what he had so often escaped in that of honour. Like a brave general, he once more put himself in front of the line, but he sunk into rest at Rouselaer, October 17, 1708, when he had lived sixty-seven years, universally lamented because universally respected. As a public testimony of respect, his body was carried from the camp before Lisle with every mark of military pomp and honour, followed by his two sons, the duke of Marlborough, the generalissimo, and all the other generals. The body being conveyed to Auverquerque was buried there. The army continued their public mourning for him for six weeks, lamenting him ever as an ornament to their profession. He married the daughter of Cornelius

lord

lord of Somerdyke in Holland, who died, aged eighty-one, January 21, 1720. Henry, his second son, was created by William earl of Grantham.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

JOHN HAY, marquis of Tweedale, *in ermine; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1690.

JOHN HAY, marquis of Tweedale, *when chancellor of Scotland; Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1695.

A firm loyalist and zealous for holy mother kirk, had that pliancy of temper which yielded to every form of government in church and state that came in rapid succession. He defended this conduct as duty. It was a convenient one. His integrity was never disputed. Charles II. received him with peculiar favour, and he was a devoted servant to him, as he had been a quiet one to Cromwell. Sworn of the privy council he became a commissioner of the treasury, an extraordinary lord of the session, opposing Lauderdale he was set aside, but at his death he was restored.—James II. made him a lord of the treasury; William and Mary continued him in the office, raised him to be chancellor in 1692, and created him a marquis. He held the seals with great ability, and an unblemished reputation, until 1696. This noble lord died August 11, in the following year, very generally regretted. Few knew the real interest of Scotland better, or strove more to promote it, than this nobleman, witness his gaining the Darien-company act. His mild gentleness sat peculiarly graceful upon him. If it took from firmness, it added to mercy. The man who had

sat

sat in Oliver's parliament wished to shew no severity to such who had gone to far greater extremes. He alone pleaded for Guthrie in 1681; his enemies, by a false suggestion, turning his speech as if aimed at the king, procured his imprisonment; but Charles, sensible of his innocence, soon released, and, as we see, trusted him. He was not only wise and virtuous, but "of a blameless or "rather exemplary character in all respects." By Jean, daughter of Walter earl of Buccleugh, he had John, his successor, and other children.

PATRICK HUME, earl of Marchmont; *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1697.

PATRICK HUME, earl of Marchmont; *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1698.

This busy intriguing politician was of the Polworth branch of the ancient house of Hume. Engaging in Shaftesbury's plot, Charles II. declared him a traitor. Holland was his asylum, until Monmouth and Argyle sailed for Britain. He went with the latter, and fortunately escaped to Holland, after the expedition had been fatal to the two principals. More propitious was his accompanying William, for the prince becoming king, he regained not only his long confiscated estate, but was created baron of Polworth, and afterward earl of Marchmont; his majesty also appointed him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and lord high commissioner. On Ann's accession he fell into neglect. He did not lose his activity with his preferments, for he led the "squadron "with the earl of Roxburgh." His violence was disgustful even to the party he espoused. The great aim he had was to prevent the re-establishment of

of episcopacy in Scotland, and to fence the kingdom against the restoration of the Stuarts, whom he alike feared and hated. His acrimony in voting for the abjuration of the prince of Wales was painful to every liberal mind. To secure his favourite plans, he voted for and was most earnest in promoting the union, though Lockhart says he accepted for doing what he so ardently desired 1104*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* a sum greater than what was given to any other person. The same motive made him move for a bill to settle the succession in the electress dowager of Hanover, the princess Sophia. Thus his violences were useful to the united kingdom. George I. to reward his zeal, restored him to his office of high sheriff of Berwick, and appointed him a lord of police. He lived to see the failure of the restoration of the exiled family of Stuart, surviving until 1724, when he died, in the 84th year of his age; and was succeeded in his title by Alexander his second, but eldest surviving, son.

His speeches were tediously long, and disgraced his rank by the coarseness of his epithets; he was so fond of speechifying, that he became a disagreeable companion in private parties, for he never ceased haranguing wherever he came. In his person, when young, he was extremely handsome.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH PEERS, &c.

DUKES.

HENRY HOWARD, duke of Norfolk; *mez. Riley p.* 1687, *W. Sherwin sc.*
HENRY HOWARD; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

This duke is mentioned by Mr. Granger. In addition to which we find that, in 1688, he joined in the invitation of the prince of Orange, and was among the protestant lords who, with the archbishops of Canterbury and York and others of the bishops, drew up a petition to the king, demanding a free parliament; and, upon James II's refusal, and putting himself at the head of his army, his grace immediately declared for the prince of Orange, brought over Norfolk and some of the neighbouring counties to his interest, and raised a regiment, afterwards sent into Ireland for the reduction of that kingdom, and voted for the settlement of the crown on the prince and princess of Orange. He died on April 2, 1701, aged 48, without issue.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford; *a small oval, rare; sold by J. Hinde.*
WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford, &c. *on horseback, 4to. G. Glover fe. This scarce print has been copied by Darton and Harvey.*
WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford; *mez. P. Lutterell p. Williams sc.*

Fifth

Fifth earl and first duke of Bedford, slightly mentioned by Granger, fought against, then for, Charles I. After being fined by the parliament, he retired until the Restoration, when he was employed; but, though respected, he could not prevent the sad fate of his son, the unfortunate lord Russell: old, and a prey to grief, he saw the Restoration reverse his son's attainture, and himself rewarded with a ducal coronet. He died in 1700, aged eighty-seven, so that he must have been born in 1613, and might well have remembered seeing James I. being twelve years old at that monarch's death. He lived under his government, and all the succeeding ones, monarchical, republican, and protectorial. Wriothesley Russell, his grandson, succeeding him, became the second duke of Bedford. There was something uncommonly pathetic in his reply to James II. who, addressing him in his misfortunes, said, "My lord, "you are a good man, and may do me some ser-"vice:" "Sir, I am old; I had a son who might "have served your majesty, had he lived."

CHARLES TALBOT, duke of Shrewsbury; *mez. L. Cooper exc.*

CHARLES TALBOT, duke of Shrewsbury; *in the print of the Lords Justices.*

This distinguished statesman was the son of Francis earl of Shrewsbury and nephew of the honourable John Talbot, who both fell in duels; one by the hand of George duke of Buckingham, the other by that of Henry duke of Grafton; so that he found no near male relation to superintend his education: it however was not neglected, for to a considerable knowledge of Latin he added French and Italian, speaking those languages as fluently

as if a native of those countries. The Talbots had ever been Roman catholicks. He doubted. Controversy was called forth to establish or convert him. He yielded at length to the latter, professing himself a Protestant; but he ever retained some sceptical opinions. With a change of sentiments in religion, he changed his family principles as to politics. The godson of Charles II. he hated arbitrary power. In James II's reign, resigning his command of a regiment of horse, he went to Holland, offering his purse and arm to William. The loan of 40,000*l.* was an acceptable aid. To secure the safety of the prince, he promoted an association, that "if any attempt "should be made on his person, it should be re-"venged on all by whom, or from whom, any "such attempt should be made." William, indebted to him for his crown, made him a privy-counsellor, a lord justice, principal secretary of state, duke of Shrewsbury, and elected him a knight of the garter. A fall from his horse occasioning a spitting of blood, made him travel; on his return he exchanged his secretaryship for the office of chamberlain of the household. A reign of discord, of hatred and disgust, could afford little satisfaction to any, even the most distinguished partisan of it; but Shrewsbury felt this less than any other. He was as much concerned in the partition treaty as any of the ministry; but, to prevent the commons throwing out the bill of impeachment, his name was omitted. His visit to Versailles and Rome made some violent men affect to think him concerned in intrigues with the court of St. Germain, and that he intended again to resume the communion he had left; but these suspicions vanished as a mist upon a mountain, when the sun breaks through in its meridian strength. He was "the only man," king William said, "of "whom

"whom the Whigs and Tories both spoke well;" yet his majesty rather esteemed than loved him, because, high-spirited and wavering, he was alternately for and against every ministry. Queen Ann continued him a privy counsellor and lord chamberlain, sent him ambassador to France, and appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland. Detesting all party distinctions, he was here, by the violent of each, called the Polyphemus, or Ireland's Eye, alluding to his having only one eye. The queen, at the hour of death, delivered the treasurer's wand into his hand, so that, at George I's accession, he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and lord chamberlain of the household; three important employments which were never before in the same hands at one time. His majesty continued him of the privy council and lord chamberlain, made him groom of the stole, constituted him lord lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and, as the highest mark of confidence and honour, appointed him one of the lords justices until his arrival. His grace died February 1, 1717-8, when only fifty-eight years of age. His versatility injured him with the violent, but he had so many excellences he was excused by all others. No mercenary motives swayed his conduct. He had none of the formality of the minister; easy and graceful, no one complained of him but for that which was his chief excellence, impenetrable silence. Of this gossipping Burnet complains; the duke knew the man, and we may suppose was in the very sanctuary of silence whilst with the political prelate.

His grace, whilst at Rome, married Adelleida, daughter of the marquis of Palliotti of Bolonia, in Italy, maternally descended from Robert Dudley, son of the earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's most unworthy favourite, who, shamefully expatriated by

James I. was created a duke of the empire by Ferdinand II. a character as wise as his grandfather, the duke of Northumberland. Of this marriage* there being no issue, the dukedom of Shrewsbury became extinct, and the earldom went to a distant branch of the Talbots; but as Gilbert, the next heir, was in holy orders in the church of Rome, he was dead in law, so that his brother George succeeded to the title.

The duke of Shrewsbury, though he had lost an eye, was regarded as very handsome, and was generally allowed to be a favourite with the ladies; his accomplishments, universally acknowledged, would greatly aid in effecting this; ladies are seldom proof against those attentions which only the best bred gentlemen properly know how to bestow.

WILLIAM HENRY, lord Osborne; *with his sisters, lady Bridget and lady Mary, whole length; mez. T. Hill p. Williams sc.*

William Henry Osborne, lord Osborne, eldest son of Peregrine Osborne, second duke of Leeds, by Bridget, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hyde of North Mymms, in Hertfordshire, knight, was born in July 1691. He, when on his travels, died at Utrecht of the small-pox, August 9, 1711, aged 21. Dying unmarried, the ducal honours came to his younger and only brother Peregrine Hyde, who in the following year was created lord Osborne of Kiveton, that he might have a seat in the house of lords; a distinction which probably would

* The duchess of Shrewsbury was lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, afterward princess of Wales. The crime and punishment of the marquis of Palliotti, her relation, is well known. Forgetting that he was not in Italy, he killed his servant, for which he was executed at Tyburn as a common malefactor; all the favour he procured was being executed early in the morning.

would have been given to this young nobleman had not his premature death prevented.

WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL, duke of Bedford, *when a boy; whole length; Kneller p. Js. Becket exc.*

Wriothesley, son of the unfortunate lord Russell and grandson and heir of the first duke of Bedford, became one of the richest subjects in the British dominions; the ducal estates were large, but they were greatly augmented by the failure of male heirs to the earls of Southampton, so that the Wriothesley's extensive possessions came to them in part by a co-heiress; this family too gave his grace his baptismal name. The public were deceived in this nobleman; his forefathers had been skilful and busy statesmen; he loved pleasure more than business, though his natural abilities, improved by travel and the best company, were considerable. Queen Ann gave him the great office of lord high constable, and elected him a knight of the garter. In politics he deserted those of his family, declaring against the bill for occasional conformity, "although the party he voted with "took off his father's head." He left the senate and the court to indulge in play. His grace had not more than completed his thirty-first year when he was taken off, in 1711, by the small-pox. His personal qualifications and his agreeable manners made his loss lamented. In stature he was low, his complexion fair. By Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howard, of Stretham in Surrey, esquire, he had Wriothesley and John, successively dukes of Bedford; Rachel, married to Scroop duke of Bridgewater, and Elizabeth to William Capel earl of Essex.

AUBREY DE VERE, earl of Oxford; *S. Harding del. Schencher sc. In Count Grammont's Memoirs, published by Harding.*

This peer was of a most ancient and illustrious family, being the twentieth and last earl of Oxford of the De Veres. He was born in the reign of James I. and died, March 12, 1702-3, in that of queen Ann, so that he lived in those of all the Stuarts, and had seen the usurpation under all its various forms. The changes did not seem much to affect him: he was so quiet under Oliver the protector that he was not molested, not even fined; and when William came over he deserted James II. He was of flexible materials; easy with the gay and frolicsome Charles II. grave with William III. and graceful, in age, in the court of Ann. After the death of Charles, to whom he was lord of the bedchamber, he was lieutenant-general of the forces, colonel and captain of the horse-guards, justice in Eyre, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. He had been a privy counsellor to him and all the subsequent sovereigns, senior knight of the garter, premier earl of England, and hereditary lord chamberlain. His death happened in Downing-street, Westminster, and on the 22d of March he was buried in the Abbey. Handsome, graceful and elegant, he shone more in the palace than elsewhere, for he had no prominent features in his character, though in his vigour he bid fair to have rivalled some of his heroic ancestors in spirit, for when Villiers, duke of Buckingham, with a presumption peculiar to him, told Oxford, whom he suspected of being a favourer of some motions against him in parliament, that "he would rely no longer on his friendship, nor "should he expect any farther friendship from "him;

S.Harding Pict. London Pub. April 13. 1792. by E Harding Fleet Street. S. Scheneker Sculp.

AUBERY DE VERE, XX & LAST EARL of OXFORD.

From an Original Picture in the Poſſeſſion of the Late Geo Drummond Esq.r at Stanmore.

" him; but, on the contrary, he would be for " ever his enemy, and do him all the mischief he " could:" to which the earl, no way daunted, replied, that " he neither cared for his friendship, " nor feared his hatred." Oxford, who is supposed never to have injured the duke, became one of Buckingham's most implacable enemies, which much contributed to his subsequent unpopularity, and would, had he not fallen by Felton's hand, have ended in his ruin.

This nobleman married Anne, daughter of Paul viscount Bayning, and Diana, daughter of George Kirk, esquire. He left three co-heirs, but only Diana, the eldest, married: she became duchess of St. Albans, and had eight sons by Charles Beauclerk, the duke. The earl may be said to have committed polygamy by the following base act: a lady, whose name is not known, was celebrated for the performance of the part of Roxana on the stage; influenced by violent love he endeavoured to seduce her from the paths of virtue, but finding her inflexibly chaste he prevailed on her to consent to a private marriage: that marriage she afterwards discovered was celebrated by his lordship's trumpeter in the sacred character of a priest, and witnessed by his kettle drummer; unwillingly she relinquished the countess's coronet to resume the tragic crown, with a pension of about 250*l.* per annum. His lordship's father, the valiant Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, did more nobly when he married Beatrix van Hemims, a boor's daughter of Friezeland.

It is singular that this nobleman assisted officially at five coronations, and witnessed the first and second inauguration of Oliver into his protectorial dignity, a circumstance unparalleled.

JAMES CECIL, earl of Salisbury; *whole length, a youth; Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

James, fifth earl of Salisbury, succeeded to the title in 1694, when only about three years old; his father James, the fourth earl, had been a *pervert* to the Romish church, for which he had been a sufferer, from an idea of his wishing to have James II. restored. This nobleman, on the contrary, if not educated a protestant, immediately became so at his majority, for he took the oaths and his seat in parliament June 19, 1712, and was in the following month constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hereford, and became high steward of the county of Hereford. He carried St. Edward's staff at the coronation of George I. His lordship died October 9, 1728, aged thirty-seven, leaving by Ann, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Tufton earl of Thanet, James, the sixth earl of Salisbury, whose son James, the seventh earl, was created marquis of Salisbury, and elected knight of the garter.

JOHN CECIL, earl of Exeter; *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1696.

John, fifth earl of Exeter, noticed by Granger, like several of his family, courted the retirement they found so conducive to promote their propensity to cultivate the fine arts. This nobleman, who died in 1700, married Ann, daughter of an earl and sister to a duke of Devonshire, widow of Charles lord Rich, the heir apparent of his father the earl of Warwick, a lady who was deserving lord Exeter. She was Prior's patron. She received

ceived the just praises of his muse. His lordship not approving of the Revolution, he and his countess twice visited Rome and other places, where he could profit by his learned education and great taste for the works of art. He died at Issey, a village near Paris, on his return from Italy, and his lady survived him three years. Their very grave shews his love of vertû, having over it a magnificent monument of exquisite workmanship, brought from Rome. Their eldest son, John, became the sixth earl of Exeter.

JOHN EGERTON, earl of Bridgewater; *mez. A. Blooteling sc.*

JOHN EGERTON, &c. *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1700.

John, third earl of Bridgewater, created knight of the Bath at Charles II's coronation, was a member for the county of Buckingham in James II's parliament. Succeeding to his title in 1686, by his father's death, he joined in placing William and Mary upon the throne, who made him of their privy council, lord lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and first commissioner of trade; and, after Mary's death (at whose funeral he carried the banner of England and France quarterly) he was also first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, and one of the lords justices during the king's absence from the realm. His lordship died March 19, 1700-1, in his fifty-fifth year, "much lamented for a just and good man, "a faithful friend, and a wise counsellor." This nobleman married twice; Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, and Jane, eldest daughter of Charles duke of Bolton. The children

children of the former marriage died infants; the eldest surviving son of the second marriage, Scroop, succeeded to the earldom, and was created duke of Bridgewater. It was this nobleman who experienced that dreadful calamity by the destruction of Bridgewater-house, in Barbican, London, in April 1687, in which conflagration his two sons, Charles viscount Brackley and Thomas perished.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *fol. V. Dyck p.* 1639; *G. Vertue,* 1739, *when lord Wentworth, with his sisters, ladies Ann and Arabella, whole lengths; prefixed to the Strafford papers.*

Son of that great statesman the unfortunate earl of Strafford, whose condemnation was illegal, and whose death was the worst act of Charles I's life, ultimately leading to his own catastrophe, for Strafford alone had been able, if any could, to have prevented the constitution from falling into ruin. The minister's character had great blemishes.—Had he lived he might have saved many of his enemies, who thirsted for his blood, and rejoiced in his death—enemies who soon after fell in the civil wars.

This nobleman was restored to his father's title at the Restoration. Sir Henry Vane was offered at the great Strafford's shrine as an atonement. William, earl of Strafford, honoured merely for his parent's sake, had the garter given him. His lordship makes no figure in history. Dying in October 1695, without issue, the title of earl of Strafford became extinct. His countess was Henrietta-Maria, daughter of James the brave earl of Derby, who suffered death upon a scaffold for Charles II.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *Bonnart sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *S. de Bois p. Houbraken sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *S. de Bois p. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *in the lords justices.*

Son of Henry Bentinck Kerr van Diepin, attended William III. when prince of Orange, first as page and afterwards as gentleman of his bed-chamber. Never leaving his highness, though at the risk of his life, when William was ill of the small-pox, he ever after was regarded as his peculiar favourite *. He came hither when William espoused the princess Mary. The prince sent him to admonish James II. his father-in-law, of Monmouth's designed attempt against his crown, but probably also to watch a more fortunate period, when he might hasten over to take what he as eagerly desired as the duke. Received coolly, he retired to the Hague, but returned in 1688 with the prince, who being declared king, he rewarded his zeal, and the secrecy and celerity with which he, in three days, collected the transports which conveyed over the troops to accompany him. The king made him groom of the stole, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, privy counsellor, created him earl of Portland, viscount Woodstock and Cirencester, elected him a knight of the garter, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general of his forces,

* The small-pox not rising, a healthy boy was recommended to lie in the same bed with him, which young Bentinck, from personal regard, immediately agreed to do.

forces, sent him to negociate with monsieur Boufflers in the camp, which led to the peace at Ryswick, dispatched him as his ambassador to France, with a splendour which dazzled that magnificent court, and enriched him with grants of the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield and Yale, with other lands in Wales, so that he more than rivalled many of the ancient illustrious peers of the realm.—Prosperity like this is dangerous in the extreme to the possessor, especially when in a foreign country. The English, though so greatly benefited by the Revolution, never loved William; retired and unsocial, they forgot the king, but viewed his Dutch friends with a dislike which they dared avow. There was no stipulation against giving hereditary honours to foreigners, but the house of commons not only addressed his majesty to forbear passing the profuse grants, but they even impeached him for negociating the treaty to partition the Spanish monarchy. From governing a kingdom, Scotland, with an absolute sway, and having the direction of the privy purse, Portland sunk into neglect; for though William supported him against the commons, yet he was not proof against the young, agreeable, generous Albemarle, who was brought to supplant him. He saw his danger when sent to France, but he was obliged to submit to stern necessity. His lordship retired. William's affection revived; on his death-bed he sent for him, but he came when the expiring monarch was speechless; he however pressed his hand to his bosom, expressive of the faithfulness he had experienced from this long tried servant, who had not only attended him at the risk of his own safety, but had preserved him, it was supposed, from assassination. Queen Ann, "intirely English," stripped him of "the post of keeper of Windsor

"Great

" Great Park." He died at Bulstrode, in Buckinghamshire, November 23, 1709, one of the richest subjects in Europe. If he lost William's love, he always retained his esteem. Bentinck wanted Albemarle's amiableness. Macky describes him as " profuse in gardening, birds, and house-" hold furniture, but mighty frugal and parsimo-" nious in every thing else; of a very lofty mien, " and yet not proud; of no deep understanding, " considering his experience; neither much be-" loved nor hated by any sort of people, English " or Dutch." He was buried in Westminster Abbey. By Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight marshall, sister to Edward earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to Mary II. when princess of Orange, he had Henry, second earl and first duke of Portland.

When a French gentleman shewed him, in the palace of Lewis XIV. that monarch's victories, painted by Le Brun, and asked whether William's were to be seen in his palace, he replied, " The " monuments of the king my master's actions are " to be seen every where, but in his palace."

ARNOLD JOOST V. KEPPEL, earl of Albemarle; *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

ARNOLD JOOST V. KEPPEL, earl of Albemarle; *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Of ancient descent, but a younger son of Bernard van Pallant, lord of Keppel, by Agnes-Charlotte-Elizabetha, daughter of Jacob van Wassenar, lord of Opdam; he came over with William as a page, and was employed occasionally in copying letters and other trivial services of that nature, until employed by lord Sunderland and Mrs. Villiers to displace the favourite Bentinck. It had the desired effect. William created him, Feb. 10, 1696,

1996, baron Ashford of Ashford in Kent, viscount Bary in Lancashire, and earl of Albemarle in Normandy, a title which had been borne by the princes of the Plantagenet line, and last by the Monks as a dukedom; so that a more honourable one could not be fixed upon. He was also graced with the garter, made master of the robes, and appointed a lord of the bed-chamber. William sent him from the Hague to compliment the elector of Bavaria upon his entering Flanders. A military prince, his majesty promoted him high in the army; he had the command of the horse-guards, and was made general of the Swiss in Holland; he fought with his sovereign during several campaigns, with equal courage and fidelity. His majesty rewarded his extraordinary merit by devising to him the lordship of Brevost, and bequeathing him 200,000 guilders.

On the death of his royal master he retired to Holland, but soon returned, queen Ann continuing him in his command of the guards, in which capacity he assisted at the coronation; and the Dutch kept him in their service as general of the Swiss. In 1705, when at Cambridge with the queen, he had the degree LL.D. conferred upon him.

At the accession of George I. he was sent to Hanover, with other peers, to congratulate his majesty upon the occasion; and on his majesty's passing through Holland, in his way to his British dominions, he was sent to compliment the new monarch, upon entering the united provinces, in the name of the States-general. He had the honour of entertaining the king and the princess of Wales, at his seat at Voorst. His lordship attended the latter, afterwards queen Caroline, to Rotterdam, where she embarked for England. He died at the Hague, May 30, 1718, in his forty-eighth year. This nobleman married in Holland,

in

in 1701, Isabella, second daughter of S. Gravemoor, general of the forces of the States-general, by whom he had William-Ann, who succeeded him, born at Whitehall, June 5, 1702, to whom her majesty was a sponsor in person, and Sophia, born at Tournay, July 2, 1711, married to John Thomas, esquire.

It is difficult to find so fortunate, and so justly fortunate, a person as lord Albemarle. Beautiful in his person, gay, lively, free and open in conversation, very expensive in his mode of living, he gained the affection of William, a prince of the most opposite character; the king never suffered him long from his person, being his constant companion in all his diversions and pleasures, who entrusted him with affairs of the utmost moment, and gave him his confidence to the last, as well as perpetuated the esteem he had for him by making him the only exception in devising any of his estates from his heir at law, the prince of Nassau Friezeland. He was not less trusted and admired by queen Ann and George I. The English and Dutch nations emulously endeavoured to honour his person and reward his merit. The former, dropping their prejudices against the foreign favourites of William, idolized Albemarle.

JAMES SCOT, earl of Doncaster; *in the print with the duchess of Monmouth, his mother, and lord Henry, his brother; mez. half sh. Kneller p. Sold by Smith. He is represented standing on her grace's right hand; she has her hand upon his shoulder.*

JAMES SCOT, earl of Doncaster; *mez. 8vo. J. Becket; rare.*

James Scot, earl of Dalkeith and Doncaster, the second but eldest surviving son of the handsome, rash, ill-fated duke of Monmouth, was born May 28,

23, 1674. After the attainture of his father he bore the title of earl of Dalkeith. Partaking of the military spirit of his parent, he served a campaign in Flanders in the year 1692. William III. does not, however, appear to have patronized or noticed him. Queen Ann, to whom he was illegitimately first cousin, gave him the order of St. Andrew; his early death prevented more substantial marks of her favour, for he died, at his house in Albemarle-street, on March 14, 1704-5, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 19th of the same month. He married Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, a near relation also of queen Ann. The issue of this alliance was Francis, who succeeded to the title of duke of Buccleugh at the death of his grandmother, the duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, earl of Jersey; *when lord Villiers, with his sister, lady Mary; whole lengths, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1700.

Son and successor of Edward Villiers, first earl of Jersey, who by his abilities obtained the first posts under government, and so high a dignity, yet made no figure; though to the advantages mentioned might be added, that, by the marriage of his six sisters to noblemen, he had a great combination of political interest. Under his father's influence the electors of Kent appointed him one of their representatives in 1705; but nothing of a public nature appears to distinguish his coronet when it came to him. Dying July 13, 1721, he was buried at Westerham in Kent. By Judith, only daughter of Frederick Hern, of London, esquire, his lordship left William, his successor; Thomas, created

created earl of Clarendon; and Barbara, the wife of three husbands; sir William Blacket, baronet, Bussy Mansel, esquire, and George Venables Vernon, esquire.

SCOTTISH PEERS.

WILLIAM HAMILTON DOUGLAS, duke of Hamilton; *Kneller p. V. Banc sc.*

William Douglas, earl of Selkirk, marrying Ann, eldest daughter and heir of James Hamilton duke of Hamilton, was created, at her request, duke of Hamilton, and had the precedency of the ancient title by Charles II. who also gave him the order of the garter. In James II's reign he became a lord of treasury, a privy counsellor of both kingdoms, and an extraordinary lord of session; but quitted that misguided sovereign when he saw the religion and liberties of the subject in imminent danger. Being in London at the time of the Revolution, he was voted chairman of the Scots nobility in that capital, and addressed William in their names to take upon him the sovereignty: he was afterward chosen president of the convention of the estates of Scotland, when the throne was declared vacant, and the crown settled upon their majesties William and Mary. For these services he was continued in his offices, and appointed president of the council and lord high admiral of Scotland. Dying in 1694, he was succeeded by his son James, the seventh duke of Hamilton. Of this statesman, William duke of Hamilton, bishop Burnet says, he and the duke of Queensberry, his brother-in-law, "had been great friends, "but were become irreconcileable enemies. The "first had more application, but the other had

" the greater genius; they were incompatible with " each other, and indeed with all other persons, " for both loved to be absolute, and to direct " every thing."

GEORGE LEVINGSTON, earl of Linlithgow; *R. White sc.* 1688, *when lord justice-general of Scotland.*

The lords justices, in the king's absence, were the duke of Devonshire, the earls of Godolphin, Halifax, Orford and Portland, and the duke of Shrewsbury, and Thomas earl of Pembroke, in seven ovals; sh. R. White sc.

George, fourth earl of Linlithgow, an early advocate for the Revolution, was rewarded by being sworn of the privy council, in 1692, and a commissioner of the treasury, besides having the high honour of representing king William's person during his absence from Britain. He died in 1695. We hear but little of this nobleman before the abdication of James II. except the council sending him, in Charles II's reign, against the wretches who had rose after having killed doctor Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's: though he had 1000 foot, 200 horse, and 200 dragoons, yet, from motives of prudence or consternation, he did not attack the rabble, not exceeding 8000 men, ill armed and undisciplined. His excuse was, he thought it dangerous to risk an action, which, if unsuccessful, would be extremely injurious to the royal cause. This, however, ill satisfied many with his conduct. Leaving no issue by his countess Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Sinclair, lord Duffus, his honours and estates descended to his nephew, James earl of Calendar.

GEORGE

GEORGE MELVIL, earl of Melvil; *fol. J. B. Medina p. R. White sc.*

George, the fourth lord Melvil, descended from a very ancient family, of which was sir James Melvil who wrote the "Memoirs" so justly valued. Displeased at Charles II's government, he retired to Holland, and zealously joining Monmouth, assisted the Revolution. William gave the name of his barony the higher dignity of an earldom. Under him he was secretary of state, twice lord high commissioner, lord privy seal, and at last president of the council. In speaking of Scotland he says, in a letter dated March 20, 1690, "This poor country is at present in the most confused and distracted condition that a nation can "be in, not actually to be all in war." It is probable he heightened the scene to carry his favourite projects, the establishment of the kirk, and the abolition of ecclesiastical patronage, still so vehemently complained of by the seceders. There is not a doubt but that he had the audacity often to act without authority; but he had a bold manner of carrying his point, and his family were so fenced in office, that he presumed upon it. Queen Ann deprived him and his sons of their places: the eldest was at the head of the revenue, and the second, the earl of Leven, governor of Edinburgh castle, commanded a regiment. This nobleman died at an advanced age, in 1707. Macky, an excellent judge of character, gives his. "He hath," says he, "neither learning, wit, nor common conversation; but a steadiness of principle, and a "firm boldness for presbyterian government, in "all reigns, hath carried him through all these "great employments, and his weakness made him "the fitter tool; for my lord Portland and Mr.

" Carstairs supported him. He makes a very mean " figure in his person, being low, thin, with a great " head, a long chin, and little eyes." At this time he was seventy years old. By Catherine, only daughter of James lord Balgony, sister to Alexander second earl of Leven, he had Alexander lord Raith, treasurer " depute," who died early, but, though married, he left no issue; David, his successor, James, ancestor of the Melviles of Balgarvie, and Margaret, married to Robert lord Burleigh. David, his second son, obtained by descent the earldom of Leven as well as Melvile.

ROBERT KER, earl of Roxburgh; *æt.* 19. *mez. D. Pattin p. J. Smith sc.* 1698.

Robert, fourth earl of Roxburgh, was the son of that nobleman who was lost in the Gloucester frigate on the Yarmouth coast in 1682, when the duke of York, afterwards James II. was going to Scotland. The earl, sent abroad, died on the continent, in 1696, unmarried. He was a youth of great promise. His honours and estates devolved to John his brother, the fifth earl and first duke of Roxburgh, K. G. The grant of this latter title was as ample as to convey the succession to it collaterally to a very distant branch of the family, upon the failure in the direct line, on the death of John the late duke, who died unmarried in 1804.

GEORGE M'KENZIE, earl of Cromartie, *when viscount Tarbat; J. B. Medina p. Vr. Banc sc.*

GEORGE M'KENZIE, *with his two wives, Ann Sinclair and Margaret Wemys; mez. A. Johnston sc.*

GEORGE M'KENZIE; *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1707.

Descended

Descended from a junior branch of the ennobled family of Mackenzie, earls of Seaforth, and the second baronet. Sir George began life with great advantages from birth and connections; his own mind procured him what they only could never have accomplished, and made him an ornament to his country: young and loyal, he viewed Scotland debased by the usurpation; willing to restore his sovereign, he accepted Charles II's commission to unite with general Middleton to throw off Cromwell's yoke; he withstood general Morgan, one of the best officers of England, for a year; defeated, he did not capitulate but upon honourable terms. At the Restoration his majesty rewarded his well-tried services by naming him a senator of the college of justice, and a privy counsellor. His dislike was so great to Lauderdale, that he strenuously opposed him, but he was too useful to be unemployed: he successively became justice-general and lord register. Having always acquiesced under James, when duke of York, he was in his reign in unlimited power, and created viscount Tarbat, lord Macleod and Castlehaven, by letters patent, April 15, 1685. At the Revolution he came to William's court with great recommendation; Macky says, "his arbitrary proceedings had "rendered him so obnoxious to the people that "he could not be employed in that reign." It is certain, however, that he was restored to his place of registrar in 1692. Queen Ann sent for him, constituted him secretary of state in 1702, and, January 1, 1703, gave him the rank of an earl. She appointed him justice-general, but this place he resigned in 1710. His lordship died in 1714, in his eighty-fourth year.

This distinguished nobleman was of "singular "endowments, great learning, well skilled in the "laws and antiquities of Scotland, and an able

"statesman." He wrote a treatise, in which he proved the legitimacy of Robert III. king of Scotland. His lordship was a great wit, and the pleasantest of companions. In person tall, handsome, and of a fair complexion *. He was succeeded by John his son, who was the father of the forfeited earl of Cromartie.

Ann Sinclair, lord Cromartie's first lady, noticed in this work, was mother of the second noble lord of the title of Cromartie. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromartie, created a baronet with his father's precedency, and sir James Mackenzie of Royston, also created a baronet; he was one of the senators of the college of justice. She had also four daughters.

Margaret Wemys was countess of Wemys in her own right, being sole heir of David Wemys, second earl of Wemys. She was widow of sir James Wemys of Caskieberry, a very distant relation, whom Charles II. August 18, 1672, created lord Burntisland for life, with all the privileges of a peer of parliament. The countess became lord Burntisland's widow in 1685, and died herself in 1705. She had no issue by lord Cromartie, but by her former husband David, third earl of Wemys, a distinguished statesman in queen Ann's reign.

GEORGE HAMILTON, earl of Orkney; *A. Bannerman.*

GEORGE HAMILTON, earl of Orkney; *in Birch's Lives. Houbraken.*

George Hamilton, the fifth son of William and Ann, duke and duchess of Hamilton, a faithful soldier

* I think Macky has mistaken lord Cromartie, or rather confused his history with the able lawyer, polite scholar, and celebrated wit, sir George Mackenzie, advocate to Charles II. and James II. F. R. S. who wrote much and upon various subjects, and who died in London in 1691. His works were published at Edinburgh and London, in 2 vol. fol.

soldier under William III. in Ireland and Flanders; distinguishing himself in every battle, he rose to be a brigadier-general. January 3, 1696, he had the earldom of Orkney given him. In Ann's reign he became a general, and was elected, in 1703, a knight of the thistle, and, in 1708, one of the sixteen noblemen to represent the peerage of Scotland, as he did in all the subsequent parliaments, and named a privy counsellor. George I. made him a lord of his bed-chamber, and governor of Virginia; and George II. field-marshal and governor of Edinburgh Castle. Dying in 1736, without male issue, he was succeeded by lady Mary, the eldest of his three daughters. She married William Obrian, earl of Inchiquin in Ireland.—Great as lord Orkney's merit confessedly was, he gained his honours *quite* as much by the beauty of his wife as by his own prowess. She was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister of Edward earl of Jersey. She attracted the notice of William. The house of Nassau seemed as much inclined to the Villiers family as the Stuarts. They were charming women, but extremely condescending to *royalty*. Lady Dorchester, James II's favourite, who said and did any thing she chose, meeting the duchess of Portsmouth and lady Orkney in the drawing-room of George I. exclaimed, "G—d! who would have thought we three w—s "should have met here?" This was evidently speaking truth, but whether out or in season let the reader decide *.

* Speaking of James's sultanas, "Why," says lady Dorchester, "does "he chuse us? We are none of us handsome; and if we have wit, he has "not enough to find it out." After the abdication of James she married sir David Collyer, by whom she had two sons; to whom she said, "If any body "should call you sons of a whore you must bear it, for you are so; but if "they call you bastards, fight till you die, for you are an honest man's "sons."

JAMES DALRYMPLE, viscount Stair; *small fol. with armorial bearings.*

Lord Stair, though bred to the bar, took up arms for Charles I. but he made no figure in the field then, nor afterward when he declared for Charles II. Though necessity compelled him to submit to the usurpers, he scorned to take the oaths or acknowledge the legality of their government. At the Restoration, he was viewed with great distinction, knighted, created a baronet, and ennobled by the title of lord Stair. He rose from vice-president to be lord president of the session; but vehement against the cruelties practised by the court, though he had so long contributed to them, he fell into disgrace. In disgust he went to the Hague, from whence he returned with William, who restored him to his office, and created him viscount Stair. His lordship died in 1695, in his seventy-sixth year. More learned than loyal, more selfish than superior to party, His abilities, at least after the Restoration, were prostituted to ambition and avarice. John, his successor, was raised to be earl of Stair. Sir James the antiquary, sir Hugh, and sir David, were three great lawyers, all of whom were created baronets. Thomas, the third son, like them, was learned; he became physician in ordinary to the kings of Scotland.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, lord Strathnever, afterward earl of Sutherland; *Chans p. P. v. Banc sc.*

Lord Strathnever, in his father's life-time, was of the privy council to William, and had a regiment of foot, at the head of which he followed his majesty in all his campaigns in Flanders. Queen Ann

continued

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

JAMES DALRYMPLE,

VISCOUNT STAIR.

Pub. May 20. 1806. by J. Scott. 442. Strand.

continued him of the privy council. In 1703 he succeeded to the earldom of Sutherland. A commissioner of the union, he became one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage in the first British parliament. George I. appointed him president of the board of trade and manufactures, named him lord lieutenant of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Cromartie, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; knight of the Thistle, and he sat in this reign in three parliaments. He had a pension of 1200*l.* which he well merited. Dying in 1733, he was succeeded by his only son William, the nineteenth earl of Sutherland, whom he had by the first of his three countesses. "Lord "Sutherland," says Macky, "is a very honest "man, a great assertor of the liberties of the "people, hath a good rough sense, is open and "free, a great lover of the bottle and his friend; "brave in his person, which he hath shewn in "several duels; too familiar for his quality, and "often keeps company below it; is a fat, fair-"complexioned man."

IRISH PEERS.

HENRY ROUVIGNY, earl of Galway; *mez. P. de Graves p. I. Simon sc.*

Son of the ambassador from France to Charles II. and who also came over to England, in 1685, to solicit pardon for his great nephew the unfortunate lord Russell. On the Revolution Henry and his brother offered their services in Ireland. William wished to decline them, because their father, the old marquis of Rouvigny, dying, he was conscious

scious that the French court would deprive him of his patrimonial inheritance; but he was so partial to the king, as a military prince, that he despised the loss of his estates. His gallantry in Ireland, where his brother fell at the battle of the Boyne, was rewarded with the title of earl of Galway. William afterwards sent him to Italy, to fight under the duke of Savoy; but that sovereign withdrawing from the confederacy, he returned, and was made commander in chief in Ireland. Queen Ann appointed him generalissimo of the British army in Spain and Portugal, where he was at first very successful; but the battle of Almanza, fought April 25, 1712, produced a reverse of fortune that rendered the Austrian cause hopeless. The duke of Berwick, James II's illegitimate son, general of the French army, opposed to him, desirous of compelling him to fight to disadvantage, sent two Irishmen as deserters, who told Galway that the duke of Orleans was coming with 12,000 men to join Berwick to force him to fight: Galway fell into the snare, and immediately attacked the enemy, when he did all that skill and gallantry could effect; but as his soldiers were exhausted by the fatigue of marching three Spanish leagues in the heat of the day, previous to the battle, the French army obtained a complete victory. The English were greatly exasperated with the earl, who had superseded the skilful and intrepid Peterborough. Neither the inferiority of numbers, the fatigue of troops, or all the gallantry he displayed, could compensate the defeat. He did not stand alone in the public indignation, but he was most blamed by the parliament. Swift says, that some friend of his published a four shilling pamphlet in his defence. The queen wished him to accept a diplomatic situation, but he declined it, as improper both from his age and the difference of his former

former and opposite pursuits, though it is evident he had been at Turin in the double capacity of general and plenipotentiary.

It does great credit to the duke of Marlborough that he vindicated this unfortunate general in the house of lords, saying, "it was somewhat strange "that generals who had acted to the best of their "understanding, and had lost their limbs in that "service, should be examined like offenders about "insignificant things." He had not only been badly wounded in the face at Almanza, but at the siege of Badajox had lost one of his hands, after which he calmly continued to give orders for two hours. Galway deserved a better fate. The violent Swift accuses him of severity in Ireland, and for having compelled the earl of Kildare to give up his office of comptroller of the musters, granted him by Charles II. worth 300*l.* for a pension of 200*l.* but this seems only party spleen. He died with the character of a most gallant and skilful general; possessing eminent virtue, great piety, and zeal for religion *. In his manners he was simple, and unaffected in his dress.

PATRICK SARSFIELD, earl of Lucan; *large 4to. Lady Bingham p. F. Tilliard sc.*

Patrick Sarsfield, a native of Ireland, and the best officer in the Irish service, adhered to James II. and fought under his banners with great reputation. This conduct gained him the esteem even of his enemies. In 1690 he had nearly surprised and

* Misson, speaking of the refugees, says, "The earl of Galway, a brave "and noble gentleman, if ever there was one in the world, is their head, "their friend, their refuge, their advocate, their support, their protector. "When he arrived from Turin, his house was so crouded every morning, "that for an hour after his rising it was scarcely possible to get so much as "to the bottom of the stair-case." There were twenty-two French churches in London and about one hundred ministers, whom the state paid, beside many more who arrived at other means of subsistence.

and carried off king William, who too little regarded his personal safety. Failing in this enterprize, he intercepted and captured a valuable convoy, though his troops were inferior in number to William's forces, yet he was not pursued; many said from a wish rather to prolong than terminate a war, by which the general officers acquired so much wealth and promotion. He remained in James's army in Limerick until that place was obliged to surrender, but even then he demanded and obtained honourable conditions for himself and his friends. The Dutch general Gincle and Sarsfield held several conferences in the camp of the former, and, when both parties were exasperated, Sarsfield said, "I know I am in your power." "No," returned the Dutch general; "you shall "be conducted to your garrison, and the sword "shall decide it." But soon after these two valiant and wise men agreed to terms, which secured all that Sarsfield could reasonably wish to obtain, for every thing was restored to Ireland and its inhabitants which they had enjoyed in the reign of Charles II. The fates of the generals were very similar: William created Gincle earl of Galway; James raised Sarsfield to the earldom of Lucan. Titles of little service to either, for Gincle, deprived by the parliament of all the estates William gave him, returned in disgust to Holland; and Sarsfield left his native plains to die, in 1693, a banished man in France *.

CLASS

* A speech of his was much the conversation of Europe. During the negotiations at Limerick, he asked the English officers whether they had then entertained a better opinion of the Irish from their behaviour during the war; and on their saying that it continued much the same that it always had, he rejoined, "As low as we now are, change but the kings with us and we will "fight it over again."

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

JOHN TILLOTSON, archbishop of Canterbury; *fol. M. Beale p. Vr. Bank sc.*

Altered and made wider by R. White.

JOHN TILLOTSON, (when dean of Canterbury,) *fol. P. Lely p. Bloteling sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *G. Kneller p. G. v. Gucht sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *in Birch's "Lives;" G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, 12*mo. Nixon sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *prefixed to the edition of his "Works," by Birch,* 1752; *fol. S. W. Ravenet sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; *mez. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; *large fol. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1688; 8*vo. R. White ad vivum.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *æt.* 64; *prefixed to the same,* 1694; 12*mo. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; *large fol. M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *prefixed to his "Life," by Young,* 1719; *M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *with a Dutch inscription.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; 4*to. in the center of a large sheet of letter-press, the Life of Jno. Tillotson,* 1740.

This celebrated divine and exemplary christian was son of Mr. Robert Tillotson, a clothier of Sowerby,

Sowerby, in Yorkshire; but the family were from Tilson, in Cheshire, which place gave them their surname, changed by length of time to Til*lot*son. The archbishop's father was one of the most rigid of the Calvinists. The complaint, that "the fa-"thers of the church never were her sons," arose from supposing him an Anabaptist, and that the primate never had been christened. He was sent a pensioner to Clarehall in Cambridge, where his acquirements were great and extensive. Never in any other instance were there so many obstacles to the rise of genius, never were they more wonderfully overcome. The son of a Calvinist, the relation of Quakers, and the nephew by marriage of Oliver Cromwell, ordained by the only remaining Scots bishop. He preached among the Dissenters before his conformity, and there is extant a sermon, in the Morning Exercise, preached by him; he introduced preaching by notes. But the wisdom, piety and preaching of Tillotson, as the champion of the Protestant faith, obtained him a reputation, which rose in the proportion that Popery gained ground. That acquired by his learning might be envied, but could not be disputed. Charles II. reluctantly made him one of his chaplains; the bishops saw him dean of Canterbury with dissatisfaction; and his father, still living, was no less hurt at his falling from the "grace of the chief of the modern reformers, Calvin."—Tillotson, an illustrious example of moderation, did his duty. The Revolution found him a dean, and caused him to be primate and metropolitan of all England; a station he filled with peculiar honour, but it shortened his days. The cruel taunts, the many sarcasms and bitter libels he constantly received in public and private, enervated his mind, and laid him in the grave November 1694, aged 65 years. Tillotson expired in the arms of his beloved

beloved friend the pious Robert Nelson, esquire. King William ever lamented his death, he never having, as he expressed himself, "had a better "friend." He lost all his three children. His widow survived, and was supported by the king's bounty. She was Elizabeth, only child of doctor Peter French, by Robina sister of the protector. Oliver Robina remarried to doctor Wilkins, the philosophical bishop of Chester. The Chadwicks descend from a daughter of the primate. He was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London, where he had been lecturer.

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury, (when bishop of Lincoln); *4to. mez. E. Cooper exc.*

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury; *prefixed to his "Life;" 8vo. G. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury; *large fol. R. White sc.*

See Lamplugh.

Doctor Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, son of the reverend John Tenison, the sequestered loyal rector of Monudsley, in Norfolk, was educated at Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge. Coming to London, he obtained the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, where he acted with a courage that did him great honour as a strenuous Protestant, against the meditated encroachments of the Romanists. In 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and, upon doctor Tillotson's death, he was exalted to the see of Canterbury; a situation he was by no means fitted for, not having abilities equal to the primacy. He lived until the age of eighty, and crowned George I. His grace was buried at Lambeth, with the short memorial of "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tenison, "late archbishop of Canterbury, who departed

"this

" this life in peace on the 14th day of December, " 1715." Anne, his widow, dying February 12, 1715-6, was buried by him. It was undoubtedly very ill judged to prefer doctor Tenison to doctor Stillingfleet. His succeeding so great a man as Tillotson made his deficiencies in acquirements appear more conspicuous. He wrote two tracts, a pamphlet " against Hobbes," and a treatise on " the Difference between Idolatry and Superstition." Macky calls him " a plain, good, heavy " man, tall, with a fair complection."

HENRY COMPTON, bishop of London; *large fol. P. Loggan sc.* 1679.

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *æt.* 78, 1710; *mez. Hargrave p. J. Simon sc.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *4to. mez. J. Smith sc.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *in the Oxford Almanac for* 1742.

Mr. Granger has noticed this prelate, who lies in Fulham cemetery, with the following brief memorial:

H. LONDON.
EI MH EN TΩ ΣΤΑΥΡΩ
MDCCXIII.

Being part of " God forbid that I should glory, " save in the cross of Jesus Christ." His literary works were, a translation, in 1667, of " The Life " of Donna Olympia Maldaelini, who governed " Innocent X. and the church;" the " Jesuits " Intrigues, with the private Instructions of " that Society to their Emissaries," 1669; " A " Treatise on the Holy Communion," 1677; " A " Letter to his Clergy concerning Baptism, the " Lord's Supper, Catechism," 1679, and other letters

letters to them. It was nobly said by him, when a person told his lordship that a certain clergyman had spoken contemptuously of him, his diocesan, "I am glad of it, for he has given me an oppor- "tunity of setting you a good example in forgiv- "ing him."

NATHANIEL CREW, baron Crew, bishop of Durham; *mez. G. Kneller p.* 1698; *J. Faber sc.* 1727.

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *fol. R. White sc.*

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *in Hutchinson's "Durham;" oval.*

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *in the Oxford Almanac for* 1733.

The only lay peer ever appointed to the see of Durham, and the last of the barons of Crew. Mr. Granger has given a sketch of his life: I have mentioned him on account of the above engravings. I will add the epitaph on his monument at Stene.

Near this Place lyeth the Body
of the Right Reverend and Right Honourable
NATHANIEL LORD CREW,
Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Stene,
Fifth Son of JOHN Lord Crew.
He was born Jan. 31, 1633,
Was consecrated bishop of Oxford 1671,
Translated to Durham in 1674,
Was Clerk of the Closet and Privy Counsellor
In the Reigns of King Charles II. and
King James II.
And died Sept. 18, 1722,
Aged 88.

His very extensive charities amply compensated for all his political errors. The latter prevailed but for two or three years, the former continued for more than half a century, and by his will are perpetuated for ever.

THOMAS SMITH, bishop of Carlisle; *æt.* 87. *T. Stephenson p. J. Smith sc.*

This prelate, a native of Whitewall, in Ashby parish, Westmorland, was educated at Appleby school. During the rebellion he retired into Cumberland. After the Restoration he became a student, fellow, and tutor, in Queen's college, Oxford. His proficiency in learning, and the protection of Dr. Barlow, its provost, enabled him to obtain great favours in the university; quitting which, his promotion was very rapid. Carlisle, Lichfield, and Durham, gave him stalls; the former owned him dean, and at length bishop. This excellent and learned man died at Rose-castle, April 12, 1702, and is buried in his own cathedral before the altar, where there is a memorial for him, the inscription on which gives his age as 78, so that the date upon his engraved portrait, by the transposition of the figures, makes him ten years older than he was. His lordship wrote several books, which procured him the character of a learned divine.

Consecr. June 29, 1684.

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *whole length; F. Lutterel p. Vr. Banc sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. E. Cooper exc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *fol. Lutterel p. Vr. Giest sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. J. Gole sc.*

GILBERT

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Dia. Hoadley p. J. Houbraken sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *V. Hove sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. F. Lutterell, ad vivum.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Petit sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 4to. *D. Hoadley p. B. Picart sc.* 1724.

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Des Rochers sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. J. Riley y. J. Smith sc.* 1690.

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 4to. *mez. J. Smith p.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *fol. Hoadley p. Vertue sc.* 1723.

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *æt.* 60, 1703; *fol. M. Beale p. Vertue sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *with a Dutch inscription*; 8vo.

Dr. Burnet was a native of Scotland, and is universally known by his writings. In profession a prelate, a dissenter in sentiment. An enthusiast for liberty, he wished William and Mary to claim their right by conquest. Endowed with most of the requisites for an historian, yet his stile is careless, his assertions often fabulous, his characters frequently distorted. To protect Protestantism against Popery, there was no character, however infamous, he would not defend, and sometimes he disguised real excellencies, only because they were opposite in sentiments to the mode he had adopted. He seemed more desirous to fly from the religion and government of the Stuarts than to adopt real liberty, and that fine model of christian rule

Consecr. May 31, 1689.

as practised in the church. Never did priest more forget his profession than Burnet in becoming a statesman. He had great learning, but little elegance of style; and more sense than genius, more industry than brilliancy. No labour was too great, no difficulty too "big" for him. He was wise and weak; amiable, but absurd. To him we are indebted for much of our liberty and many of our laws. In public life often highly blameable; in private life ever respectable. He despised wealth, yet was prudent; nor did he abuse his power. Rancorous to "Papists," he was a philanthropist to all others. Exemplary as an ecclesiastic, but faulty as a politician. Candour waited with patience, till Religion declared in his favour; Royalty seemed neutral, but Commerce exclaimed that the national bank originated with him; the scale of Justice determined in his favour, and he departed from the trial supported by Religion and Wealth; but Liberty and Loyalty disdained to hold his train. He retained the see of Salisbury from 1689 to his death, which occurred March 17, 1714-5, aged 71. His remains were interred in St. James's church, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Burnet was extravagantly fond of tobacco and writing; to enjoy both, at the same time, he perforated the broad brim of his large hat, and putting his long pipe through it, puffed and wrote, and wrote and puffed again. He was proverbially absent. He asked, earnestly asked, to dine with prince Eugene, when entertained by Marlborough: "Bishop, you know how absent you are; will you "be accurate?"—"Your grace may depend upon "it."—The prince observing a dignified ecclesiastic at table, enquired of the bishop whether "he "was ever in Paris."—"Yes, I was there when "the princess ——— was taken up on suspicion "of poisoning—." Now this lady was the mother

of

of the prince. Recollecting the affinity when too late, he retired, covered with confusion, as if it had been a "wrapper withal." Burnet and South were in opposite church interests. Dr. Henry Bagshaw, canon of Durham, after a long absence coming to London, said to his old fellow collegiate South, "Robin, what is the character of bishop "Burnet on the Articles?"—"Why, Harry, he "has served the church of England just as the "Jews did St. Paul, given her forty stripes save "one."

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester; *fol. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc. This plate has been altered twice; in one the painter and engraver's names are erased; the other change is having the address of "Bissham Dickenson, in the Strand," added.*

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester; *fol. M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester; *prefixed to his Sermons, 1696, 8vo; R. White sc.*

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, when dean of St. Paul's; *large fol. This plate too has been altered, having the name of his bishopric substituted for the preceding one of dean.*

This learned and excellent prelate, a native of the county of Dorset, was educated at St. John's college, in Cambridge. During the usurpation he was rector of Sutton, in Bedfordshire, given him by Sir Roger Burgoine. His literary works soon recommended him to public notice, and he successively became preacher at the Rolls chapel, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, lecturer at the Temple, chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Canterbury, residentiary of St. Paul's, then dean, and ultimately bishop of Worcester, in 1689, where he presided till his death, March 27, 1699, Consecra. Oct. 13, 1689.

1699, in the 64th year of his age: his remains were conveyed from his house in Westminster to his own cathedral. Dr. Bentley, his chaplain, wrote the epitaph inscribed upon the monument placed over his vault. His application was prodigious, and the effect commensurate. He defended the church, of which he was the brightest ornament, against all her adversaries, Roman catholics and dissenters of every description. His "Origines Sacræ" is his most valuable work. He has been judiciously called the Bellarmine of the church of England. Queen Mary wished to give him the primacy at Tillotson's death, but crooked policy put him aside, under pretence of his health not being equal to the arduous task. He felt this the more sensibly, as Tenison, who had the preference given him, was the most unfit man upon the bench. Some time afterwards, as the primate entered the apartment where Dr. Stillingfleet was seated, he pleaded his infirmities as an excuse for remaining upon his chair, saying "I am too old to rise." He was called, from the fineness of his person, "the beauty of holiness."

WILLIAM THOMAS, successively bishop of St. David's and Worcester; *oval, T. Saunders sc. in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire.*

Dr. Thomas, a native of Bristol, was sent to Jesus college, in Oxford: he underwent misfortunes in common with his fellow labourers during the usurpation, for, being sequestered from his vicarage, he was obliged to maintain himself by teaching youth in Carmarthenshire. The Restoration recalled him from his retirement in Wales, and he was appointed chaplain to James duke of York, afterwards king James II. The deanery of Worcester becoming vacant, in 1665, he was installed in it, and, in 1678, being consecrated bishop of

of St. David's, he obtained permission to hold the deanery with it. In 1683 he was translated to Worcester, where he had been beloved as dean, and he was not less so as their prelate. Steady in his duty as a Protestant, he refused to conform to James II's wishes; but he could not be prevailed upon to withdraw his allegiance, and transfer it to William and Mary. Preparatory to his deprivation, he was suspended; but the latter punishment was rendered impossible by his death, which occurred June 25, 1689. This worthy prelate was buried in the cloister of his cathedral, very generally praised. His age, his piety, his virtues, deserved a better fate. If moderation had swayed, the tender consciences of the bishops, who would not take the oaths at the Revolution, would never have been an inconvenience to the state. Candour will not blame them. Delicacy might have united with prudence to have let them remain unmolested. No interest would have been injured, and a disagreeable division would have been prevented.

Consecr. in 1678.

SIMON PATRICK, bishop of Ely; *prefixed to his Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old Testament; fol. Kneller. Vr. Gucht,* 1727.

SIMON PATRICK, &c. *large fol. R. White ad vivum,* 1700.

Dr. Patrick, successively bishop of Chichester and Ely: in the former of these dioceses he sat two, in the latter sixteen years, dying, aged 81, May 31, 1707; he was buried in Ely cathedral. His Paraphrases are highly valued. His Irenicum he retracted. His lordship was learned in the Scriptures, and in the history, and records of his country, and indefatigable in the duties of his sacred function. He was severe only where severity

Consecr. in July, 1691.

was a merit. There have been few more learned, none more pious, than this excellent preacher and prelate.

IRISH BISHOPS.

ALEXANDER CARENCROSS, archbishop of Glasgow, and afterward of Raphoe; *R. White sc.*

This extraordinary man, the indigent representative of the ancient family seated at Cowpis-lie, for some time exercised his talents as a dyer, at the Canongate, in Edinburgh. This answered a double purpose; he regained part of the patrimony of his ancestors by purchase, and this enabled him to go into orders. His first preferment was the parish of Dumfries. Recommended to the duke of Queensberry, he obtained, in 1684, the see of Brechin, and in the same year the archbishopric of Glasgow; but offending the chancellor, the earl of Perth, he was by his illegal mandate deprived in 1687. Driven thus from a public life he sought the utmost retirement, but it was necessary for a very short time, as the Revolution called him again into public notice. By some compliances with the politics of the day, he obtained the bishopric of Raphoe, in Ireland, May 16, 1693, at a time when episcopacy was abrogated in Scotland. He remained in his new situation until his death, in 1701, leaving a considerable estate to George Home, the son of his sister.

Consecr. in 1684.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, bishop of Kilmore; *W. Sherwin sc. prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1704, 8*vo.*

This divine, who had been successively chaplain to sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor of Ireland, and

and to James Butler duke of Ormond, K. G. who also filled the vice-throne, was consecrated bishop of Killaloe in 1669, and translated to Kilmore in 1681; but declining to take the oaths at the Restoration, he was deprived of the mitre and crosier in 1690. A man of abilities, as his sermons prove, he was a great loss to the church of his native country, "the worst," as queen Mary remarked, "in Europe." He came over to England, and probably was befriended by his patron the duke of Ormond until his death, which happened at Fulham, where he was buried, October 3,* 1711.—We have three volumes of his Sermons, beside some printed singly. He was brother to Dr. Patrick Sheridan, bishop of Cloyne.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D.D. dean of St. Paul's; *four Dutch verses;* 8vo. *P. Sluyter.*

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, *prefixed to his "Treatise "on Providence,"* 1694; 8vo. *R. White del. et sculp.*

GUILLAUME SHERLOCK, docteur en Theologie.

Dr. Sherlock, born in Southwark about 1641, was educated at Peter-house in Cambridge, where he received all his degrees. He was collated to the rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane, August 3, 1669; to the prebend of St. Pancras, in St. Paul's cathedral, November 3, 1681; and, three years afterwards, became master of the Temple. This divine, whose writings were highly esteemed, was

* Le Neve gives this date as the day of his death, but Mr. Lysons having copied the register of the bishop's burial at Fulham no doubt but that he is right.

was greatly embarrassed how to act at the Revolution. At first he utterly refused taking the oaths to William, and advised a considerable number of the city clergy not to do it; but Mrs. Sherlock had no such scruples. The government gave him time for consideration, which, aided by her intreaties, formed a revolution in his mind, so that he complied. An arch bookseller seeing him a little time after handing his wife along St. Paul's Church-yard, said, "There goes Dr. Sherlock, "with his reasons for taking the oaths at his fin-"gers ends." The party he had deserted were not convinced by his pamphlet, entitled, "Case of "the Allegiance due to the sovereign powers." Bishop Overal's Acts and Canons of the Convocation had not converted them, or their *wives* had not taken the same pains, or had not been so skilful in their persuasions. The whole Jacobite party were greatly exasperated against him; but of all his antagonists old Dr. South was the most formidable with his wit, which all Sherlock's vast profusion of words could not parry. Nothing, however, divided the English church so much as the controversy about the Trinity; in that South again censured him, not only indeed for multiplying words but persons, telling him he was a Tritheist. This silly controversy, which could effect no good purpose, was happily suppressed by the interference of William III. In the period of cool dispassionate reason, now all the combatants, Sherlock, South, Hickes, and Collier, have left the arena, we may venture to declare that religion is infinitely indebted to Dr. Sherlock for his opposition to the inroads of Papists. If his Trinitarian reveries did no good, his discourse on death has prepared many the better to submit to a change all must undergo; but his son preferred the discourse on Divine Providence even to this. His

sermons

sermons remain, now all the bitterness of party has subsided, and will be read with pleasure by a grateful posterity. He died at Hampstead, near London, June 19, 1707, aged 66, and was succeeded in the mastership of the Temple by his son, afterward bishop of London, who, Sherlock-like, could not be convinced respecting certain tenets until converted by the battle of Preston, as that of the Boyne had converted his father.

As Sherlock the elder, with his jure divine,
Did not comply till the battle of Boyne;
So Sherlock the younger still made it a question
Which side he would *take*, till the battle of Preston.*

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. dean of Durham; *G. Kneller; Collins.*

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. dean of Durham; *mez. Place. In Bromley's catalogue, on the authority of the late Sir William Musgrave, this engraving is attributed to Lumley, but Mr. Granger was well assured it was by Place.*

Probably son of Dr. Thomas Comber of Trinity college, Cambridge, and dean of Carlisle, a very eminent divine. This excellent churchman, educated at Sidney-Sussex college, in Cambridge, became successively prebendary and precentor in York cathedral, chaplain to their majesties William and Mary, and, by the united recommendations of archbishop Tillotson and the earl of Fauconberg, obtained the deanry of Durham upon the deprivation of Dr. Dennis Granville, in 1690. Dying, greatly esteemed and regretted, November 25, 1699,

* Alluding to a loyal revolutionary sermon preached the next Sunday after the battle of Preston. The benchers, in commending it, said, it was a pity it had not been delivered at *least* the Sunday before.

1699, aged 55, he was buried at Stonegrave, in Yorkshire. He wrote on the Common Prayer, some pieces on the Popish controversy, on the divine right of tithes, in opposition to Seldon's tract upon that subject, and several practical treatises.

THOMAS MARSHALL, D. D. dean of Gloucester, rector of Lincoln college; *in the Oxford Almanac*, 1733.

His father, Thomas Marshall, resided at Barkbey, in Leicestershire, where he was born and educated; his preceptor was the vicar, the Rev. Francis Foe. Entering a batler in Lincoln college, in 1640, when nineteen, he was soon elected one of Dr. Trapp's scholars. The civil war for some time suspended his studies, for he entered into the earl of Dover's regiment, whilst Oxford was garrisoned by Charles I. He received his degree of bachelor without any fees being demanded. When the parliamentary visitors arrived he left the university and the kingdom, and became preacher to the English merchants at Amsterdam and Dort, in the room of Mr. Tozer deceased. At the Restoration he returned to England, and to the university, where his fame was so well established by his Observations on the Evangelists, that, without his knowledge, he was elected, December 17, 1668, a fellow of Lincoln college, and the preferment of Dr. Crew permitted that society to choose him their rector. He obtained the rectory of Bladen, in Oxfordshire, in 1680, which he resigned the following year upon being promoted to the deanery of Gloucester, where he was installed April 30, 1681. Dying suddenly, April 18, 1685, in his lodgings in his college, he was buried in the college chancel of All-hallows, in Oxford. This truly

truly reverend and learned man seemed to have no other object in view beside the promotion of genuine piety and literature. He was equally excellent in the pulpit and in his own house, and a good critic in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon languages. His catechism has been frequently reprinted. The Life of Archbishop Usher (whose preaching he with pleasure remembered at All-hallows church, and whose erudition he admired) he left unfinished. That he might perpetuate his veneration for Oxford, he bequeathed his books to the university library, except such as Lincoln college had not, with 600*l.* to purchase a fee-farm rent, to be divided between three scholars of that college. His "Observationes in Evangeliorum "Versiones per antiquas duas, Gothica scil. et "Anglo-Saxonica," was published at Dordrecht in 1665, 4to.

HENRY ALDRICH; *Busch.*
HENRY ALDRICH; *in Hawkins's "History of Musick;" G. Kneller. J. Caldwall.*
HENRY ALDRICH; *oval; G. Fuller. Heath.*
HENRY ALDRICH; *oval; mez. G. Kneller*, 1696; *I. Smith*, 1699.
HENRY ALDRICH; *in the Oxford Almanac* 1724.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. a student, canon, and ultimately dean of Christ Church, in Oxford; a person of great estimation and authority in that university, of which he became vice-chancellor. He was one of those who formed a solemn meeting, in October 1683, when their discourses were registered, that they might prevent the spreading of pernicious books and principles. He had previously preached against the well-known Rev. Samuel Johnson's "Vindication of Julian the Apos-

"tate's

" tate's Life;" and he was supposed to be the author of " A Reply, in two Discourses, lately " printed in Oxford, concerning the Adoration of " our blessed Saviour in the Eucharist," Oxford, 1687. Installed canon February 15, 1682, and dean of Christ Church June 17, 1689, in the room of Mr. John Massey, who resigned that office in the latter end of the November preceding, and December 14, 1710. There cannot be a greater mark of his worth than that, subscribing to Anthony à Wood's demerits, in the Proctor's Black Book, he is not maligned by him, though so many others are, who could never have offended him, even officially. Dr. Aldrich was no doubt of the same family as Robert Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, the friend and correspondent of Erasmus, who calls him " blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem." He was also much attached to the arts, the beautiful square called Peckwater Quadrangle was designed by him. He was also the composer of that well-known glee, " Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells ring," &c.

THOMAS GALE, D. D. dean of York; *holding a paper. In Pepy's Collection.*

This most distinguished divine was born at Scruton, in Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster school and at Cambridge university. He was an honour to the church and to literature in general. He long presided as master of St. Paul's school, in London, and his labour was rewarded with the deanery of York, September 16, 1697; a situation the more pleasant to him, who always regarded that part of the kingdom as his home, having

* This man, chaplain to the unfortunate lord Russell, felt the whole weight of James II's vengeance; he was greatly enraged that the Revolution did not give him lawn sleeves.

having purchased a considerable estate in his native place. He died at his deanery April 8, 1702, in his 68th year, and was buried in that cathedral of which he was so distinguished a member. The Royal Society boasted of him as a fellow, and both the universities gave proofs of their admiration of his erudition. To Cambridge he was a munificent patron, in giving most select and valuable presents of various kinds. At York he was seen in all the urbanity and elegance of the gentleman and scholar, united with the liberality of a wealthy dignitary. Europe paid homage to his talents and worth by the pens of the first literary men on the continent. He was confessedly the best Grecian of the age, and as an historian and antiquary he has seldom been equalled. His numerous writings are a proof of what may be done by time well employed, notwithstanding he filled the duties of a double profession, that of a clergyman, and the head of the first school in the metropolis.

Dr. Gale left three sons and a daughter: Roger Gale, esquire, a commissioner of the Excise, treasurer of the Royal, and vice-president of the Antiquarian Society, who is known as a topographer; Samuel Gale, esquire, a learned antiquary also, and treasurer of the same society, over which his brother often presided; Charles, rector of Scruton, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of the learned Dr. Gale. Seldom indeed are equal worth and talents found in one family.

TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. *fol. M. Burghers sc.*

TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. *in the Oxford Almanac* 1762.

Timothy

Timothy Halton, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of the university, was also arch-deacon of Oxford and Brecon, and a canon of St. David; elected provost April 7, 1677, and died in 1704. He was a loyal and respectable member of the learned body in which he lived. There is a curious account of the maximum placed upon various articles, in 1681, by him as vice-chancellor, when Charles II. visited Oxford, given by Wood. Happy would it be if the student could now obtain his articles at the same price; then, no doubt, thought extravagantly dear.*

JOHN JEFFERY, D. D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. L. Seeman p. A. Walker sc.*

Dr. John Jeffery was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and after officiating as a curate in Suffolk, and as a minister in Norwich, was made arch-deacon thereof April 13, 1694, which he enjoyed until his death in 1720; at which time he was 73 years of age. He published "Christian Morals, "by sir Thomas Brown," the "Sermons of Dr. "Whichcote," and wrote the above volume of his own Discourses.

BENJA-

* Best butter, per lb. 6*d.* second 5*d.* Cheese, best, 2¾*d.* per lb. second 2*d.* Eggs, six for 2*d.* Capons, best, a couple, 4*s.* 6*d.* second, 3*s.* 6*d.* Couple of fat pullets, 2*s.* Best pig in the market, 2*s.* 6*d.* second, 2*s.* A stone of best beef, being 8 lb. averdupois, 2*s.* second, 1*s.* 8*d.* Mutton, per lb. 3½*d.* second best, 3½*d.* Best veal, 3*d.* second, 2½*d.* Bacon, 4½*d.* off the flitch, the rib, 6*d.* Candles of wick, 4½*d.* cotton candles of watching, 5*d.* A horse with litter in the stable, day and night, 2*s.* 8*d.* Best oats, 2*s.* 9*d.* Pease, 4*s.* In 1667 wines had this maximum: Canary, Allegant, and Muscadels, 1*s.* 8*d.* Sack and Mallagou, 1*s.* 6*d.* French wines, 9*d.* Rhenish, 1*s.* 2*d.* the quart each. In 1673 they had risen, for the first kind were at 2*s.* Sack and Malagas 1*s.* 10*d.* French 1*s.* and Rhenish 1*s.* 6*d.*

Zeeman pinxt. Ant. Walker sculpt.

JOHN JEFFERY D.D.

Archdeacon of Norwich

Born Decr. 20th MDCXLVII. *Died April 1st* MDCCXX.

BENJAMIN WOODROFFE, S. T. P. canon of Christ Church, Oxon; *fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Dr. Woodroffe, F. R. S. son of the Rev. Benjamin Woodroffe, D. D.* was an excellent scholar, and had the care of the Greek youths. He published a Greek pamphlet, like Greek funeral inscriptions. In 1703, "The Case of Gloucester-"hall, in Oxford, rectifying the false stating "thereof," without title or date. Installed December 17, 1672, and died in 1711. S. T. P. affixed to his name, which his father had, but he seems only to have been M. A. as he is styled in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana.

* Dr. Woodroffe was grandson of Timothy Woodroffe, the persecuted loyal rector of Kingsland, in Herefordshire, author of Heaven's Alleum, a treatise on Simeon's Song, or Instructions how to live holily and die happily, "com-"posed for the Use of his Patron Sir Rob. Harley, K. B. then by old age "confined to his chamber." His father, Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe, born in Canditch, in Oxford, in a house opposite the place where the theatre is now situated, was educated at Westminster school, and thence elected student of Christ Church, where he received his degrees, and became a canon, and a famous tutor in that college: it is said he practised physic, and afterwards went into holy orders; it is however certain his elder brother, Timothy Woodroffe, practised as one at St. Alban's. As early as 1660 he was chaplain to James duke of York, high admiral of England, in which capacity he attended the royal prince in the naval engagement between the fleets of England and Holland, in 1672, off Southwold-bay; he procured, in the same year, the lectureship of the Temple, and, in 1688, he was appointed dean of his college by his patron, then elevated to the throne, whom he attended when on a visit to the University of Oxford, as dean; and his majesty having "en-"tered into the quadrangle of his college, he alighted and went to the door "of the dean's lodgings; but, before he came thither, the dean, and canons," who had rode with the king in their formalities, "made a shift to get to the "door, being close behind him. Dr. South was there, and the king know-"ing, spoke to him, whereupon he kneeled and gave answer; he spoke to "Dr. Woodroffe, who kneeled thereupon; then, at his going into the door, "he spoke to the dean very freely, and put him into the door before him." When James turned himself "out of doors," the good doctor did not choose to follow him, but, remaining quietly in the university, was, in 1692, admitted principal of Gloucester-hall, and he being a person of generous and public spirit, by attention, and liberality in spending several hundred pounds upon, made it a fit habitation for the muses, "which being done, he, by his great "interest among the gentry, made it flourish with hopeful sprouts."

RICHARD BUSBY; *mez. Riley. J. Watson.*

RICHARD BUSBY; *taken after his death; large fol. R. White.*

RICHARD BUSBY; *Oxford Almanac* 1742.

Dr. Busby, the celebrated master of Westminster school, educated most of the eminent men who filled the great offices of state about the period he flourished, who ever regarded him as their father, though a severe one. He was the second son of Richard Busby of Westminster, gent. but born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, and being left in much pecuniary difficulty by his parent, the vestry of that town kindly assisted him until he had taken his degree of A. M. It was with difficulty he retained his situation during the usurpation.*—Charles II. knew how to appreciate his merit, and to reward it made him a prebendary of Westminster, July 5, 1666. If we view Dr. Busby as an instructor of youth, as a classical scholar, the writer of books upon grammar, or as an orator, we must admire him; we shall do more when we regard him as a christian moralist, and munificent protector of merit and patron of religion and learning. The benevolence lent him in youth was amply compensated by the most extensive charity. All his virtues and acquirements were so little valued by himself, that he was admired for his elegance and chearfulness, leaving to little pedagogues formal grimaces and odious pedantry.

He died, rich and greatly regretted, April 6, 1695, aged 89, blessed with health and cheerfulness

* This modest, unassuming, yet eminently learned and accomplished man, was near losing his situation by those insolent men, Edward Bagshaw and Owen Price. The former had the effrontery to print his narrative of the differences between Mr. Busby and Mr. Bagshaw, the first and second masters of Westminster school, London, 1659, in four sheets, a very scarce and curious tract; the latter was an Independent.

ness until his last illness, the reward of temperance and industry. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument with his effigies, engraved by Dart in his history of that church.

Dr. Busby was possessed of deep penetration, and immediately perceived the capacities of youth; neither rank nor fortune prevented his resolutely correcting those he thought deserving of correction, until he made them bend their minds to those pursuits their genius seemed most suited for. Though he never spared the rod, yet he rejoiced to throw it aside, and benevolence then graced his brow. To humble merit he was the kindest and most energetic of patrons.

Dr. Johnson used to relate, that Busby declared his rod was his sieve, and that whoever could not pass through that was no boy for him.

ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. 8vo. *Gucht sc.*
ROBERT SOUTH, S. T. P. 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*
ROBERT SOUTH, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Sermons;"* 8vo. *R. White ad vivum.*
ROBERT SOUTH; *prefixed to his "Sermons," fol.*

Dr. South, son of a merchant in London, was sent to Westminster school; Busby, finding him at first idle but able, disciplined him into future consequence. Being removed to Christ Church college, Oxford, he was patronized there by Dr. South, Regius Greek professor: he finished his education by a continental tour. South shone the polite scholar and the brilliant wit. Swift left his wit at the church porch, South conveyed it into the pulpit; it blazed every where: what seemed natural in him, was preposterous when attempted by others. South could "be all things to all men;" he preached for and against the Independents and Presbyterians,

rians, but at length adhered to the church, when triumphant. The panegyrist of his highness Oliver, lord protector, he treated him with the most sarcastic irony in a sermon before Charles II. who, pleased and turning to Rochester, said, "Ods fish, Lory, your chaplain must be a "bishop; remind me when a vacancy offers." Accommodating, he was equally at ease as chaplain to the solemn haughty Clarendon, or the profligate and witty Charles II. He talked of wearing the "buff coat" against Monmouth, and in James's real distress he would, with "the divine "assistance," retain his allegiance; but, William seated upon the throne, he forgot his old master. This was not from personal cowardice, for when dying, and long incapable of moving, he was carried to and obtained the election for his favourite candidate at Wesminster, being "heart and hand "for lord Arran." Covetousness had no part in him; the canonry of Christ Church, a stall at Westminster, the rectory of Islip, and a Welch sinecure, were all the preferments he would accept. The revenues of these were too confined for his liberality; part of his paternal patrimony he gave also to others, and much so secretly that it could never be traced. He valued an old hat he had worn, and staff he had used for many years; yet refused not only a mitre and crozier, but even archiepiscopal revenue. He was not in the habit of commencing controversies, but when attacked his wit was irresistible. Tillotson and Sherlock felt the justice of this remark. A long and dreadful malady was borne by him, not only with patience but chearful fortitude. He died, aged 83, July 8, 1716. His burial was public, and seldom has greater honours been shewn than to South's remains. His fortune he gave chiefly to the church, the clergy, and in charity. He

united

united "the knowledge of Aristotle with the "graces of Cicero." It has been objected; that he preached wit *: he thought, perhaps, that in Charles II's reign, as wit was the instrument of profligacy, it was lawful to make it the vehicle to teach religion and to deter from vice. His Sermons are excellent: his posthumous ones, instead of being the "sweepings of his study," as generally happens, were in no respect inferior to the others; all are excellent.

RALPH BATTELL, D. D. *mez. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

Dr. Battell, born April 11, 1649, was rector of St. Peter's church, Canterbury, and Edworth, in Bedfordshire; sub-dean of the chapel royal, sub-almoner to queen Ann, and prebendary of the second stall in Worcester cathedral, 1685. A man who performed the public duties of his offices with peculiar honour to himself, and in his private life was no less deserving praise, being a most dutiful son, tender husband, and indulgent parent. Dying of a nervous fever March 20, 1712; he was buried in the cemetery of All-Saints, in Hertford; but he appears to have resided chiefly in Canterbury, where he was greatly beloved by his parishioners. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Dod, S. T. B. rector of Bennington, Herts, by whom he left Nathaniel, Elizabeth,

* Preaching before Charles II. and his equally profligate courtiers, he perceived in the middle of his sermon that sleep had taken possession of his hearers: stopping and changing the tone of his voice, he called thrice to lord Lauderdale, who, awakened, stood up: "My lord," says South very composedly, "I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg that you will snore quite so loud, lest you should awaken his majesty;" and then as calmly continued his discourse.

Even Anthony Wood felt the brilliant wit of a South: complaining of a suppression of urine, the doctor gravely replied, "if you cannot make water "you must make earth." Enraged, he went home, and dipt his pen in gall to write South's life.

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Affable, and Bridget; three others died before him, the eldest by an accident. Dr. Battell loved music, and was himself a skilful performer; he published "Sermons" in 1684 and in 1694.

ANTHONY HORNECK, D. D. *M. Beale p. R. White sc. prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1706, 8vo.

Wood says of this pious and learned man: "1663, March 13, Anthony Horneck, a German, of "Queen's college, master of Arts of Wittemberg, "*i. e.* Wirtemberg. He is an eminent minister "of London, hath published several books of di- "vinity and sermons, and therefore he is hereafter "to be remembered among the Oxford writers. "He was incorporated in that year."

Dr. Horneck pretended to no new lights, or ever aimed at schismatical innovations, but endeavoured to reform himself, and his numerous flock, according to the purest and best models of christianity. He was ever assiduous, and even zealous, in the duties of his function; but was never disposed to judge his brethren, because they happened to differ from him in some points. This excellent man was born in 1640, and died 1697.

JOHN SCOTT, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Works," V. Gucht.*

JOHN SCOTT, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Practical "Discourses,"* 1701; 8vo. *R. White.*

Dr. Scott, one of the highest ornaments of the English church, was a native of Chippenham, in Wiltshire; his father, Mr. Thomas Scott, was a grazier, having no interest to procure his son's preferment, and perhaps not suspecting the greatness of his abilities, he bound him apprentice to a tradesman in London; but this act being contrary to

Mr. Beale pinxt.
R. White sculpt.
The Reverend
D.r Anthony Horneck.

to the bent of his mind he quitted the situation, and went to Oxford as a commoner in New Inn, 1657, being then about nineteen years of age; his tutor was Mr. Christopher Lee. His attainments were great in logic and philosophy. He did not wait for a degree, but going into holy orders returned to London. He became successively chaplain to St. Thomas, Southwark, perpetual curate of Trinity, in the Minories, rector of St. Peter's le-Poor, in Broad-street, and prebendary of Bloomsbury, in St. Paul's cathedral. It was a matter of doubt which was superior, his abilities or his piety. The bishop of London and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, proud of so great a man in the capital, patronized him; the university of Oxford, in 1685, added the degree of bachelor and doctor in divinity. His seasonable sermons against popery procured him from William III. the church of St. Giles in the Fields: the bishopric of Chester, and afterward another bishopric, as well as the deanery of Worcester and a stall at Windsor were offered but refused by him, as he was scrupulous in taking the oath of allegiance and doing homage. Dying March 10, 1694-5, he was buried in the rector's vault in St. Giles's church, honoured, beloved, lamented. No clergyman has been more highly valued as a preacher, as a writer, or as a christian, than Dr. Scott; but his studies and duties hastened his death. In his "Christian Life," he raises men to the rank of angels, if they believe what the Scriptures require, and live according to its precepts. *He* practised what he wrote. His works have been republished in eight volumes. How much is it to be lamented that his "Christian Life" is not shortened so as to be read by all ranks of people. In nothing else, I am certain, has the religion of Christ, the sublimity of his doctrines, the joys of the blessed in a

beatified sate, been so well displayed, Dr. Scott attended the dying lord-chancellor Jeffries, and awakened his conscience to all the horrors which the many crimes he had committed deserved; the only excuse he offered for his severities in the west was, that they were less than satisfied the hard-hearted James. Jeffries, bad as was his character, possessed great sense. In sending for Dr. Scott he evinced this, and more—a desire to fit himself, as far as he could, to ask for that mercy in heaven, which he had so often denied on earth.*

THOMAS BURNET, LL.D. *mez. G. Kneller p.* 1667; *J. Faber sc.* 1722.

THOMAS BURNET; *prefixed to his "Theory of the "Earth,"* 1722.

THOMAS BURNET; *prefixed to the first edition of the same work,* 1697; *fol. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

THOMAS BURNET; *an etching, spirited; Kneller p. B. Wilson sc.* 1751, *from the original in the master's lodge at the Charter-house.*

Without name, Effigies Authoris; arms; Vertue sc. who also has engraved a print of the Earth according to his system.

Thomas Burnet, a native of Scotland, but not, as far as appears, at all related to the bishop of Salisbury of that name, made a great proficiency in mathematics and the liberal arts at Cambridge, went to London, and was chosen master of the Charter-house. He raised himself to eminence by his work intituled "The Theory of the Globe," after writing which he was called "Theorist Burnet," as a distinction from some other eminent prose writers of his name. Mr. Granger has given us an instance of his firmness, in the reign of James II.; but though the tutor of Tillotson at Cambridge, he became a "back-slider,"

* I have, in MS. the history of the chancellor Jeffries, with an account of his family, written by myself.

R. White fcul.
Johannes Scott
S. T. P.

"slider," denying the foundation of Christ's unity in denying the authority of the Pentateuch of Moses. This brought him under the lash of several eminent writers, but nothing could be so severe as the "Song," in which he was included with those angry disputants, the witty sarcastic prebendary South, and the rough unbending dean Sherlock. Burnet deserved his share of the censure, for whilst they were arguing about the Trinity, which they very indecently did, he imprudently published his "Archæologiæ Philosophicæ," impugning the divine authority of the Old Testament. Though long, the song is too humourous for omission; it was set to the tune of "A Soldier and a Sailor." * It was greatly approved by the public, and translated into several languages, particularly the Latin, by a person at Cambridge, who was caressed, respected, and nobly rewarded, by persons of rank, all of whom highly resented this indecent treatment of the holy mysteries of the Christian religion. Dr. Burnet offended James II. by

A dean and prebendary
Had once a new vagary;
And were at doleful strife, sir,
Who led the better life, sir,
And was the better man,
And was the better man.

The dean he said, that truly,
Since Bluff was so unruly,
He'd prove it to his face, sir,
That he had the most grace, sir;
And so the fight began, &c.

When Preb. replied like thunder,
And roars out, 'twas no wonder,
Since gods the dean had three, sir,
And more by two than he, sir:
For he had got but one, &c.

Now while these two were raging,
And in dispute engaging,
The Master of the CHARTER,
Said both had caught a tartar;
For gods, sir, there were none, &c.

That all the books of Moses
Were nothing but supposes;
That he deserv'd rebuke, sir,
Who wrote the Pentateuch, sir;
'Twas nothing but a sham,
'Twas nothing but a sham.

That as for father Adam,
With Mrs. Eve, his madam,
And what the serpent spoke, sir,
'Twas nothing but a joke, sir,
And well-invented flam, &c.

Thus, in this battle royal,
As none would take denial,
The dame for whom they strove, sir,
Could neither of them love, sir,
Since all had given offence, &c.

She therefore, silly waiting,
Left all three fools a-prating;
And being in a fright, sir,
Religion took her flight, sir,
And ne'er was heard of since, &c.

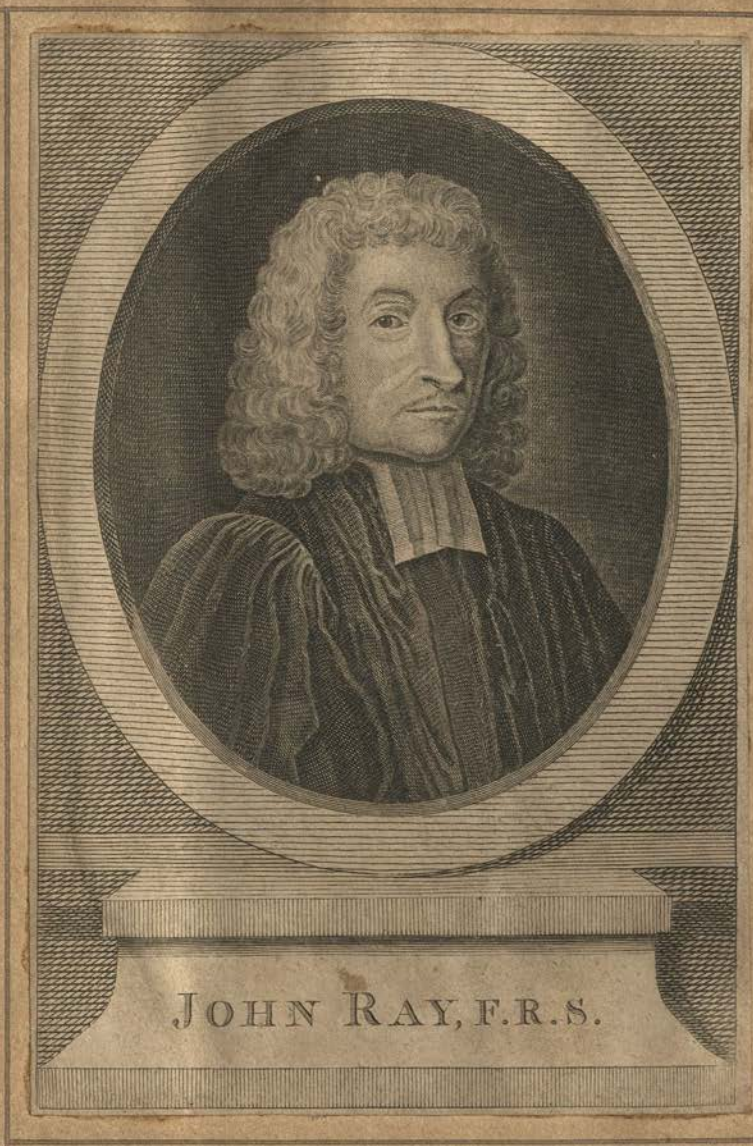
by his conduct respecting Popham, but he was regarded with great attention by Charles II. and William III.; the former encouraged a translation of his "Theory" into English, and the latter permitted his "Archæologiæ Philosophicæ" to be dedicated to him, and appointed him clerk of the closet. He died September 27, 1715. Since his death, his "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium," and his "De Fide et Officiis Christianorum," have been published. "In his Theory," says T. Warton, "he has displayed an imagination very nearly "equal to Milton."

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, A. M. 1684, after D.D. *small 8vo. whole length, in a clerical habit, broad-brimmed hat, sitting in his school with the boys.*

Nathaniel Taylor, master of the free Grammar school at Brigg, in Lincolnshire, was author of a visitation sermon on the 6th verse of Psalm CXXII. printed in the year 1691, at which time he was a doctor of divinity. Instructors of youth are so eminently useful to the public, that one cannot help regretting that the privacy of their station in general affords them but little opportunity of being known to the world with advantage: it cannot be expected, as Dr. Taylor's contemporaries have not noticed him, that, at the distance of more than a century, any thing can be collected of him but what he has told of himself;—a title-page, like a parish register, is too frequently the only record of an ingenious person's having existed.

ANTONIUS SANDERUS, D. D. *See Granger, vol. iii. p. 274, in the note.*

The engraving is printed in the proceedings against him in the vice-chancellor's court, Oxford, began March



JOHN RAY, F.R.S.

March 3, 1692-3. Burghers engraved this headpiece.

The Rev. Anthony Sanders, of Christ-Church, Oxford, was created a bachelor of divinity October 22, 1672, by diploma from archbishop Sheldon, and doctor of divinity July 3, 1677. That primate gave him the rectory of Acton, in Middlesex, upon the death of Dr. Bruno Ryves. His name appears amongst the benefactors to his college, which was left at the Restoration in a deplorable condition, being injured by the sectaries during the usurpation. He was living in 1700.

JOHN BROADGATE, æt. 75, 1701; *4to. mez. in a cap and band, oval.*

Termed the *Smyrna* doctor, at which place he was chaplain to the British factory; how he obtained his degree doth not appear, possibly from the courtesy of his employers, or perhaps he may have practised physic.

He is represented with a venerable and noble presence, which circumstance might have occasioned the above engraving, united with the approbation of the Factory to his conduct in their service.

JOHN RAY, M. A. *de Bois.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *prefixed to his "Wisdom of God," 1701; 8vo. W. Faithorne p.. W. Elder sc.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *prefixed to his "Posthumous Works," 1769; 8vo. W. Hibbart sc.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *8vo. Vertue, &c. 1713.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *An etching with a dry needle; 8vo.*

John Ray, M. A. and F. R. S. an honour to his nation, was son of a blacksmith at Black Notly

in

in Essex, where he was born in 1628; he received his education at Braintree school, at Catharine Hall, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge.—When M. A. he obtained a senior fellowship in that college. His intense studies requiring country air and exercise, occasioned his predilection for botany; his first rambles in search of plants were confined in extent, but subsequently diverged throughout England and Wales, and at length passing the Channel he visited many parts of Europe. His books of instruction were the works of Johnson or Parkinson, and the Phytologia Britannica; his friend and companion, Francis Willoughby, Esq. was a gentleman as amiable, as scientific; their souls seemed blended together; but Dr. Wilkins and others of the great men of letters of his time loved the man, as much as they revered the enlightened philosopher. Ordained, he did not chuse to accept of the emoluments of the church, which he did not entirely unite with; but at his death he reconciled himself to it, when it was too late to gain. Ray's wishes, always moderate, were by his friends fully gratified. Mr. Willoughby, who died in 1672 at the age of 36, left him an annuity of sixty pounds: it does not appear what other property he had, except his fellowship; probably he obtained large sums by his various publications. Though the generations following him have produced a Linnæus, a Buffon, and a Pennant, yet Ray's fame is too well established ever to be supplanted. He was a wise, a learned, as well as a pious and modest man, and ever ready to impart that knowledge which had given him so much labour to acquire; faithful in his trusts, as well in college as to Mr. Willoughby's sons, whom he treated as his own. He died in 1705, with a devout humility that had ever distinguished him, wishing that he had spent much more

more of his life in the immediate service of his Creator. There was no task too arduous for Ray; "if Lister would have gone to the bottom of the "abyss for a shell, he would have climbed to the "extremes of the Alps for a plant." At the age of forty-five he found, by the deaths of his friends, that he was a single individual in a bustling world, he therefore chose "a help meet for him." His lady was the daughter of Mr. Oakley, of Larmton, in Oxfordshire. William Derham, D. D. F. R. S. canon of Windsor, wrote Mr. Ray's life, which was at length published by George Scott, M. A. F. R. S. in 8vo. 1760. On a cenotaph in the church-yard of Black Notly is a long and elegant record of Mr. Ray; and in the library of Trinity college is a fine marble bust of him, in company with Bacon and other splendid ornaments of that magnificent foundation.

JOSHUA BARNES, B. D. *Prefixed to his "Anacreon."* 8vo. *R. White p. G. White sc.* 1705. JOSHUA BARNES, *æt.* 40, 1694. *Prefixed to his "Translation of Euripides;" fol. Another in* 8vo. *R. White ad vivum,* 1694.

Joshua Barnes, from constantly perusing and talking Greek, had the name of Greek Barnes. The son of a London tradesman; while in Christ's Hospital he wrote poems in Latin and in English, though he never much valued the latter language. From a student of the lower order he became fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Greek professor of that university. His memory and facility in writing have been greatly extolled. He would, and he always did, quote many Greek passages in conversation.* He wrote incessantly, but

* Though Mr. Barnes had so wonderful a memory, yet he read over a small Bible, which he always carried about with him, one hundred and twenty-one times at leisure hours.

but seldom well. His poetry is rarely to be met with; his History of Edward III. I have read with astonishment; that he who had perused such perfect models should compose a master-piece of diligence without elegance, a work interspersed with scraps of his own poetry: his History of Edward the Black Prince still remains in manuscript. Absorped in his studies of Greek authors, he knew nothing of *English* manners; he would have been at "home" in Athens. Bentley loved money to excess; Barnes valued it only as giving him an opportunity of befriending another: "If I give, "I shall receive." To the wretched ragged beggar he has bestowed the coat from his back.—When a young man, Mrs. Mason, a widow of Hemmingford near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, admired him, for what she did not understand—his Greek: she declared she meant to leave him 100*l.* per annum; he wished a present advantage, and therefore proposed to take the relict and her jointure of 200*l.* per annum; he obtained both. The vanity of Barnes as a linguist, a poet, historian, and critic, made him enemies, who, joined with the envious, caused his acquirements to be more slighted than they deserved: Bentley's sarcasm, that he would have been in no higher estimation than a cobler at Athens, has yielded to Warton's "Opportuno tempore vixit Barnesius "ad nomen sibi comparandum," &c. given in his preface to his edition of Theocritus. Barnes will always be respected by the lovers of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer. Dying August 3, 1712, aged 58, he was buried by his lady, again left a widow, at Hemmingford, who placed over his remains a monument with an inscription in Latin, ending with some Anacreontic lines. A gentleman, considering his judgement as not being equal to the

the quickness of his wit, or the strength of his memory, proposed this addition to his Hic Jacet,

JOSHUA BARNES,

Felicis Memoriæ, Judicium expectans.*.

WILLIAM BURKET, M. A. rector of Milden in Suffolk; *fol. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BURKET, M. A. *fol. R. White sc.* 1703. *Prefixed to his "Exposition on the New Testament."*

WILLIAM BURKET, *fol. James Smith sc.*

WILLIAM BURKET, *fol. No name of painter or engraver.*

This celebrated commentator on the Scriptures was born at Hitcham, in the county of Northampton, July 25, 1650, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and instituted to the vicarage of Dedham, in Essex, in 1692. Not satisfied with merely expounding, he was a most eminent pratiser of the law, as delivered by Moses, and perfected by Jesus Christ. Every faculty of his soul appears to have been exerted for the general benefit of mankind, and he proved how much a private individual may accomplish. His annual charities to the unfortunate protestant French refugees, and the poor of Essex who were of the reformed church of England, or who dissented from her rites, was truly great; nor was it confined to Britain, he maintained a clergyman at Carolina, then just settled. To carry on this "labour of love," he devised the house in which he resided to the use of the future lecturer of Dedham, who should be chosen by the inhabitants

* It has been observed by an eminent critic, that it was singularly absurd in Barnes to inscribe his edition of Anacreon to the Duke of Marlborough, who would think as little of Anacreon as he knew of Greek; with how much greater propriety did Dr. Clarke consider the character of his Grace, when he dedicated to the hero of his age and country his edition of "*Cæsar's Commentaries*"—the pride of the English press.

inhabitants of that place. This excellent man died in October 1703. Besides his Exposition of the New Testament, he wrote a volume intituled "The "Poor Man's Help and Rich Man's Guide."

THEOPHILUS DORRINGTON; *C. Franck. Buttois. Prefixed to his "Sermons."*

Theophilus Dorrington, although educated amongst the dissenters, became rector of the valuable living of Wittersham, in Kent, in 1698, upon the resignation of the incumbent, afterward Dr. Tenison, who was made bishop of Ossory in Ireland. His "Reformed Devotions," reprinted, with a preface by Dr. Hickes, under the title of "Devotions farther reformed, 1701," is a work highly esteemed. He wrote on infant baptism, and some pieces against the dissenters. His judgement was highly commended in the first of the books above-mentioned, for though he was warm, yet it never carried him into extravagance. He died in 1715.

HENRY WHARTON, M. A. rector of Chartham, Kent; *H. Tilson, R. White sc. Prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1698, 8*vo*.

Henry Wharton, one of the best scholars and most exemplary clergymen of the period in which he lived, was son of the Rev. Edmund Wharton, rector of Saxlingham, and vicar of Worstead, in Norfolk, where he was born, November 9, 1664. From his youth he seemed marked for eminence. His attainments in the Latin and Greek languages procured him reception, when only sixteen years of age, at Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, of which his father had been fellow, with peculiar distinction. Studying twelve hours a day he made prodigious

prodigious advances in the ancient as well as modern authors, both English and French; Mr. afterward sir John Ellys, was his tutor, and Sir Isaac Newton his patron. He exceeded all forms and restrictions, because he had surpassed all his competitors in attainments; this appeared in his obtaining a scholarship and his degrees. In orders, as a deacon, he was the only one ever licenced in the diocese of Canterbury to preach. Before he was ordained priest he was sent for to be chaplain to the metropolitan of England, who promoted him, as soon as he could receive them, to the rectory of Chartham and the vicarage of Minster in Thanet. He not only assisted Dr. Tenison, afterward primate, in publishing a treatise against the Romish church, but sent to the press archbishop Usher's dogmatical History of the Holy Scriptures. He also wrote several most valuable works, but his Anglia Sacra does him the greatest honour. His defence of pluralities may perhaps have prevented the passing of an injudicious bill then before the parliament. * Mr. Wharton died March 5, 1694-5, before he had compleated his 31st year, a martyr to literature, though originally strong and athletic. Few men have been more lamented. Dr. Tenison and Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, visited him in his illness; the clergy in silent sorrow accompanied him to his grave, a distressed father witnessing the solemn scene.—

* He well defended his cause, by shewing that plurality of benefices with cure of souls was not *jure divino* unlawful; not contrary to the first design of parochial endowments, nor inconvenient to the church. He published his Escts and Defects in Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation.—The History of the Troubles and Tryal of Archbishop Laud—A new edition of Cardinal Pole's Life, with the Contest between the Ambassadors of England and France at the Council of Constance about Precedency—and Remarks and Animadversions upon Mr. Strype's Memorial of Archbishop Cranmer; and he left two volumes of Sermons, published after his death; several MSS. of notes and emendations to books, especially relative to our English history; these, collated and settled, have also been published; but there are, in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, sixteen volumes of his MSS. placed there by Dr. Tenison, who purchased them.

He was buried on the south side toward the west end of Westminster Abbey. "He was a man of "excellent natural endowments, quick apprehen- "sion, solid judgment, faithful memory, and most "indefatigable industry;" but, great as he was, he was no less amiable, being "modest, sober, pious, "and charitable: in person of a middle stature, "brown complection, and of a grave and comely "countenance." It is extraordinary that he was born with two tongues, but one gradually lessened until it became no way inconvenient, though both were originally of the same size: this is mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions.*

JOHN TODD, A. M. æt. 33, 1691. *4to. J. Drapentier sc.*

It is probable that this clergyman was a native of Yorkshire, if not of the city of York, where a family of that name have lived in great respectability for many centuries. Mr. Granger thought he might be the Rev. John Todd presented to the church of Welbury, in the county and diocese of York, yet queried if he was not a nonjuror. If it was him who held the living of Welbury, he must have been old when he received it, October 10, 1730; at which time he must have been 72 years of age. There was a distinguished person, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Todd, a prebendary of the cathedral of York, vicar of Penreth, and rector of Artheret, who assisted Walker in his Sufferings of the Clergy, as well as Brown Willis, and other learned men, particularly Stevens, in his Additions to the Monasticon, who called him "a most cu- "rious

* Few will believe Dr. Burnet's relation, that so wise, so good, so well patronized a man, would write to him asking some preferment, and promising, if he obtained it, to tell him who prompted him to detect his errors in his History of the Reformation.

Josephus Perkins
A. B.

"nous preserver of antiquities, and generously "mmunicative:" he mentions Dr. Todd as having "liged the world by imparting a valuable tran- "script of the Register Book of Wederal Priory." Bromley, in his Catalogue, doubts the authenticity of this portrait, but assigns no reason for it:—how many genuine portraits have we in the series of persons of whom no other particulars are known but what the print itself affords?

FRANCIS HIGGINS, M. A. *mez. R. Lutterel, ad vivum.*

FRANCIS HIGGINS, M. A. *In the print with Sacheverel.*

Francis Higgins, a prebendary of Christ Church in Dublin, a partizan in the politics of the day relative to church matters, became of some little consequence on that account: but a change of sentiment prevailing, and his settling in another kingdom, has almost obliterated his name from our annals. He stands a Lilliputian beside that gigantic idol Sacheverel. I suppose, with Mr. Granger, the name to have been properly Higgons.

JOSEPH PERKINS, A. B. *R. White ad vivum; to his "Latin Poems,"* 1701, *4to.*

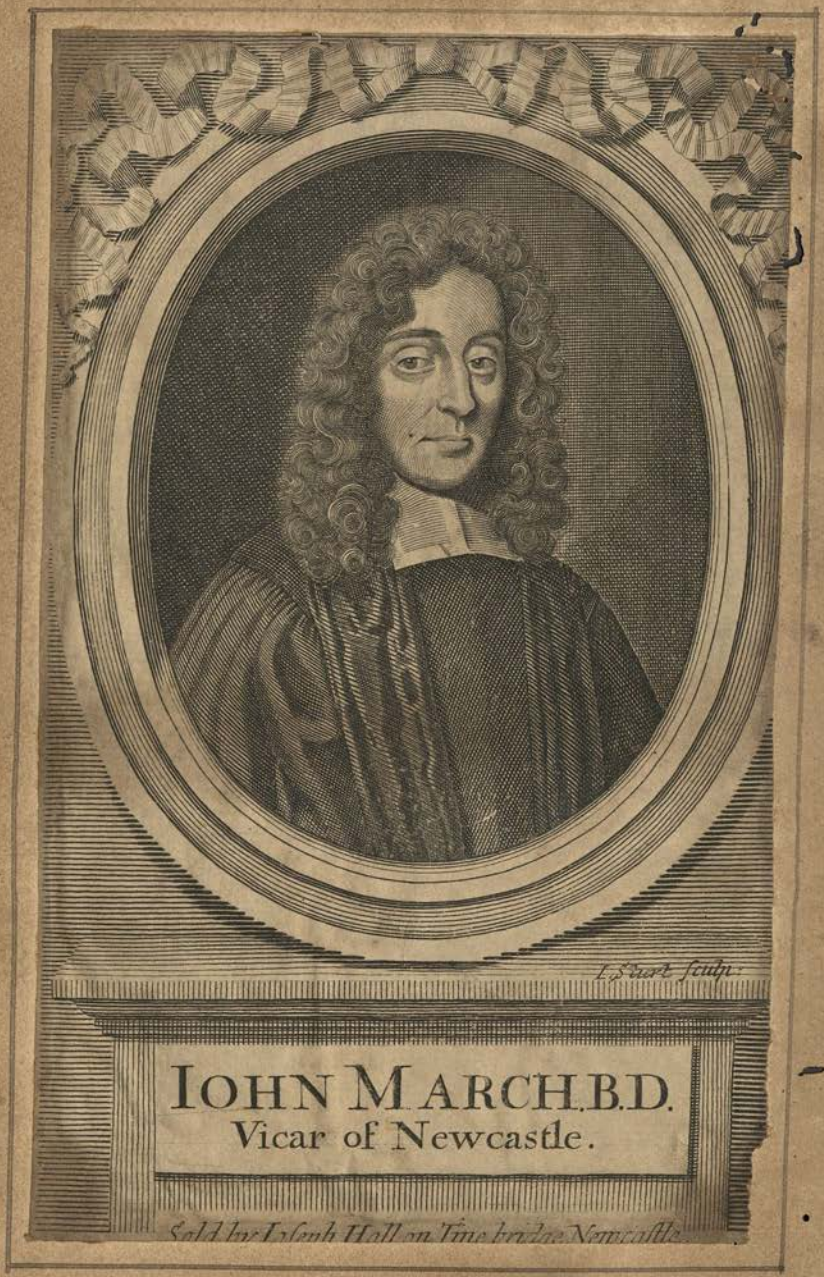
As Joseph Perkins, in an address to Cambridge university, calls her "*Matertera*," we may conclude that Oxford was his *alma Mater*, though he is not mentioned by Wood: and, from some circumstances in his desultory Poems, it is probable he was a member of Pembroke college. He appears to have been a chaplain in the royal navy, on board the Norfolk man of war. He is now known only by his publications, which consist

chiefly of Latin Verses, amatory, elegiac, gratulatory, and epigrammatic. Many of these are contained in a thin 4to, printed at London [illegible], entitled "Poematum Miscellaneorum, L[illegible] pri-" mus," to which his portrait is prefixed:—this is dedicated to Charles Blount, Esq. late *fellow*-commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, probably the same who became afterwards so well known for his deistical writings and tragical death. Perkins complains, in several of his poems, of the brutal treatment he met with while in the service, not only from the ship's company but from the captain himself; this most likely obliged him to quit that way of life: where else he performed the duties of his function, or what other course he pursued, have not been told. He is somewhere incidentally spoken of, by the name of Mad Perkins, the Poet: it is probable that disappointment and distress brought on a derangement. From the number of single half sheets of Latin verses that he printed, on various persons and subjects, he most likely for a time subsisted by his wits; he may be presumed to have been one *e grege vatum*, who was always ready with an address to Hymen or Libitina, whenever a marriage or a death called for an epithalamium or an elegy. Many of these are dated in 1697 and 1698. His elegy on the duke of Beaufort in particular, who died in 1699, was printed in 1701, at which time he resided at Bristol. His later history, which there is every reason to believe unfortunate, is not known.

TIMOTHY MANLOVE, æt. 37, 1699, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht.*

Timothy Manlove, a minister of the gospel, and, by the scarf, of the establishment. He wrote "A Treatise of the Immortality of the Soul," and

"The


I. Sturt sculp.
IOHN MARCH.B.D.
Vicar of Newcastle.
Sold by Josiah Hall on Tine bridge Newcastle

"The Soul's Preparation for Eternity," 8vo. 1698. It is thus noticed in the engraving:

Timotheus Manlove. Med. Licentiatus Divini animi Nuncius, et Interpres non inelegans, Immortalitatis Animæ non ita pridem vindex,
Jam conscius.
August 3. An. D. 1699. Ætat. vero 37.
Prematuro Fato celsit.

Perhaps this gentleman was a relation to Nathaniel Manlove, Esq. who owned the manor of New Barnes, at Westham, in Essex, but who sold it, in 1706, to the Cooper's Company of London, in trust for a school and alms-house at Egham, in Surrey, under their patronage.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Minister of Woodhurst, Sussex; *J. Drapentier sc. prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1701; 12*mo.*

ROBERT RUSSELL; *"Of the time and day of salvation,"* 1691; *wood cut.*

Robert Russell, called here minister of Woodhurst, was, I presume, vicar of Wadehurst, in Sussex: of his history I find no traces.

JOHN MARCH, B. D. vicar of Newcastle; *I. Strut sc. prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1689, 8*vo.*

This clergyman, educated at St. Edmund's Hall, in Oxford, published Sermons and other works. He was vicar of St. Nicholas at Newcastle upon Tyne. He is mentioned in the Life of the venerable John Kettlewell; and other particulars concerning him and his writings may be seen in the copious and valuable History of Newcastle, by the Rev. John Brand, M. A. secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and rector of St. Mary Hill, London.

MICHAEL HEWETSON; *4to. mez. E. Luttrel p. J. Smith f.* 1690; *in his clerical habit, scarf, very scarce and fine: Clee, the engraver, thought it the very best of Smith's works. Mr. Granger knew of only one impression of this print.*

It is singular that so fine a mezzotinto should be so little known, and that the person it represents is still less so. The only person of the name the editor recollects to have seen mentioned was John Hewetson, who, dying in 1672, was buried in Fulham church, where there is a monument erected to his memory: he probably was a relation.

DIONYSIUS GRANVILLE or GREENVILLE, dean of Durham; *æt.* 54, *4to. Beaupoille, N. Edelinck,* 1693.

DENNIS GRANVILLE, *before a rare book in the Bodleian library, printed at Roan.*

Dennis Grenville, D. D. a younger son of the loyal and valiant sir Bevil Grenville, and brother to John the first earl of Bath of that family, was educated at Exeter college, in Oxford, and became successively archdeacon, a prebendary, and dean of Durham, and probably would have had the mitre of that see if he had not, for conscience sake, retained his attachment to James II. to whom he was chaplain, and for whose use he published tracts, and raised money. When the Revolution was established he might have made his peace with the new government; but absolutely refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, he was deprived of his deanery, and the living of Sedgefield which he held with it. He went to Honfleur, thence to the court of St. Germain; but a protestant

testant was so little regarded there, though he had banished himself for the cause of James, that he was obliged to retire. He came into England twice, but finally returned to Paris, where he died April 8, 1703, aged 64, and was buried at the lower end of the cemetery of the Holy Innocents in the city. His nephew, Lord Lansdown, gives him this character: "Sanctity sat so easy, so unaffected, and so graceful upon him, that in him we beheld the very beauty of holiness. He was as cheerful, as familiar, as condescending in his conversation, as he was strict, regular, and exemplary in his piety; as well-bred and accomplished as a courtier, and as reverend and as venerable as an apostle. He was indeed an apostle in every thing, for he abandoned all to follow his lord and master." So good a servant deserved a better sovereign. His brother, lord Bath, William's strenuous partizan, tenderly loved him, but in vain endeavoured to serve one whose politics were so opposite to his own.

In his exile he printed at Roan, both in 1689, "The chiefest Matters contained in sundry Discourses made to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Durham," and "The resigned and resolved Christian, and faithful and undaunted Royalist;" thin 4to. which is the book before-mentioned as being in the Bodleian Library.

GEORGE HICKS, S. T. P. *fol. R. White ad vivum*, 1703.

GEORGE HICKS, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1713, 8vo. *R. White ad vivum.*

GEORGE HICKS, *in the Oxford Almanack* 1733.

Dr. Hicks, of a Yorkshire family, was sent to Oxford, and there chosen a fellow of Lincoln college; leaving the university he became chaplain

to the duke of Lauderdale, and afterwards to Charles II. who made him a prebendary in Worcester cathedral, and, October 13, 1683, he was installed dean of Worcester. Dr. Hicks applied himself with great care to this important charge, obliging the copyholders to a regular payment of their fines, and settling with the bishop the stated terms of residence for the prebendaries; he also drew up a form of constitutions for the better government of the king's school in this city. Unfortunately all these services were interrupted by the Revolution, during which he was a warm supporter of James II. He was deprived February 1, 1691, for declining to take the oaths to William and Mary. He would have been suffered to retire in peace with the other nonjurors, had he not imprudently written a paper, addressed to the members of his cathedral, in which he declared his rights still valid; and affixing it at the entrance of the choir, it was thought so great an insult on the government that the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him for it. Strange that he, whose brother John Hicks, a non-conformist minister, was executed for being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, should become the champion of the nonjurors!—Changing his clerical garb, he took shelter at Ambroseden, or Amersden, in Oxfordshire, under the roof of Dr. White Kennett, so violent a revolutionist as to be called the very "Judas of a dean." The greatest good resulted from the association of these two opposites; it was impossible for them to converse on religion, consequently their general topic was literature.—Dr. Kennett requested Hicks's assistance in learning the northern European languages; this laid the foundation of what will ever be greatly to the honour of Dr. Hicks, his "Thesaurus." A work as useful as splendid; which gained him the acknowledged

knowledged palm of Anglo-Saxon literature, and that which is connected with it, the Runic and other northern dialects. At length Dr. Hicks was recognized under his secular habit at Ambroseden, he therefore wished for privacy elsewhere. They were thus obliged to part. Dr. Kennett must ever be applauded for giving an asylum to his old college friend. Dr. Hicks went to London, where he lived in obscurity, until Lord chancellor Somers, who venerated learning and perfectly knew him, procured a *noli prosequi*, May 16, 1699, which freed him from all personal danger: But nothing could teach him moderation. The greatest object of his hatred was archbishop Tillotson, whom he treated as an "atheist," and next to him bishop Burnet, whom he never scrupled to call "lyar." The primate, meek and humble, used no acrimony in reply; but the prelate charged his adversary with being all but a "papist." As to Hicks, with a constancy which the stake could not have shaken, he made Heaven's gate so narrow that it could admit none but a few nonjurors to pass. His polemical works, like most others of that kind, are now almost forgotten; but his "Thesaurus" will be immortal. He died December 13, 1715, and was buried on the 17th, in the cemetery of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Whilst we lament his narrow bigotry, we must exult in his learning, which has done honour to his country.*

JOHN

* The Hickes' were lords of Nunnington, and bore G. a fesse wavy inter 3 Flower de'lis, O. William Hickes of Newsam in Kirkbywisk, county of York, by Eliz. Key of Topcliff, had, 1. John Hicks, V. D. M. executed in 1685, who, by —— How, left John and William Hickes, rector of Broughton Gifford, county of Wilts. 2. G. Hickes, D. D. the dean of Worcester; who, by Fra. da. of Cha. Mollory; died s. p.; and, 3. Ralph Hickes, M. D. ob. Apr. 5, 1711.

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *prefixed to his "Trea-"tise on the Sacrament,"* 8vo. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *prefixed to the same,* 1706; 8vo. *W. Tilson p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *mez. W. Wilson p. J. Smith sc.* 1695.

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *before his "Works," fol.* 1719. *W. W. Tilson p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *placed before his "Life" by Mr. Nelson; W. Tilson p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL, B. D. 8vo. *Parr sculp.*

This excellent man, a native of North Allerton, in Yorkshire, was descended from a race of merchant adventurers settled at Heydon in that county. He received the rudiments of his education at North Allerton, and was thence removed to St. Edmund's Hall, in Oxford, whence he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college through the interest of his learned countryman Mr. George Hickes, one of that body. After obtaining ordination he received the valuable vicarage of Coleshill in Warwickshire, which he resigned because he could not conscientiously take the oaths at the Revolution. Few have acquired a better character, or deserved it more. In the university, at Coleshill, in his retirement, he ever acted as duty demanded. In the church he was an edifying preacher, out of it he was indefatigable in promoting the same great ends, piety and virtue by his numerous writings. He was delicate and weakly from his earliest age, and died at his lodgings in Gray's-inn-lane, London, April 12, 1695, aged only 42, and was buried in All-hallows Barking church, in the same grave which held archbishop Laud's remains, before they were removed to St. John's college at Oxford: a neat marble monument marks the spot.

He

He was learned without pride; wise and judicious without cunning; he served at the altar without either covetousness or ambition; he was devout without affectation; "sincerely religious without "moroseness, courteous and affable without flat- "tery or mean compliances; just without rigour, "charitable without vanity, and heartily zealous "for the interest of religion without faction."

His religious works are numerous and highly valued: when fatigued with study, he used to recruit his spirits by playing upon the violin.*

NONCONFORMISTS.

RICHARD GILPIN, M. A. *Caldwall sc.*

This ejected nonconformist, incumbent of Graystock, in Cumberland, afterwards became D. D. His extraordinary merit induced the court to offer him the bishopric of Carlisle, but he refused to accept it. An elegy written on him is more flowery than satisfactory; it is the height of panegyric. His character did not require these ornamental flights, for he was not only an accomplished scholar, physician, and divine, but an elegant and amiable gentleman, exemplary in his whole conduct. He preached at Lambeth; at the Savoy under Dr. afterward bishop Wilkins; at Durham; but remained the longest time at Newcastle, where he died, his illness commencing in the pulpit.—His works are few and small, except one. They are, a Sermon preached before the ministers of Cumberland and Westmoreland, intituled "The "Temple

* The engraving by Vertue, with a verse from St. Peter, "Who when "he was reviled reviled not again," &c. and a passage in Greek from St. Chrysostom, was esteemed by a relative of Mrs. Kettlewell a great likeness of him. The same person also informed Mr. Granger of the singular death of that gentlewoman: it was occasioned by taking an emetic, for her throat, naturally very narrow, being too small to admit its operation, she was choaked.

"Temple re-built." The Heads of Agreement between the Ministers of those two Counties. An excellent treatise of Satan's Temptations, in 4to. An Assize Sermon, preached in 1660; and the Comforts of Divine Love, being the funeral sermon of Mr. Timothy Manlove. He left in MS. a valuable treatise concerning the Ways of Religion.

PHILIP HENRY, M. A. *Ra. Holland delin. R. White sculp. prefixed to his Life, by Matthew Henry his son,* 1712, 8vo.

Son of Mr. John Henry, gentleman to Philip earl of Pembroke, who procured him the places of keeper of the Orchard at Whitehall, and page of the back stairs to the duke of York. He seemed born to be a courtier, as his father was until his death, for he had for his sponsors Philip earl of Pembroke, James earl of Carlisle, and Katherine countess of Salisbury. Nearly of the same age with the princes, afterwards Charles II. and James II. he was often admitted to play with them. He had his education at Westminster, where he was a king's scholar, and at Christ Church, in Oxford, he took orders, and officiated for some years at Worthenbury, in Flintshire, where he continued, under a sort of toleration till August, 1662, when refusing to conform, he was, by the operation of the Bartholomew act, ejected from that cure; but, fortunately for himself, he had an estate at Broad-oak, where he chiefly resided. His non-compliance was a great injury to the church, for he was eminently qualified as a divine, a scholar, and a gentleman, for one of its ministers. It was singular that at no time did he violate his oath of allegiance to Charles I. nor did he insult the government under the royal brothers. He even joined in and presented

presented an address to James II. acknowledging his clemency in granting universal toleration. At the Revolution his name was inserted in the commission of peace, but he refused acting as a magistrate, confining himself to his ministerial functions. This exemplary man was born August 24, 1631, and died June 24, 1696. When his old master, Dr. Busby, said to him, "Pri'thee, child, "what made thee a nonconfosmist?" He replied, "Sir, you made me one; for you taught me "those things that hindered me from conforming." Busby had been during the civil war, and until the Restoration, one who spoke not for prelacy. Mr. Henry always read a portion of Scripture before morning and evening prayers began, which he explained; and after the prayers were ended his only son, the well-known Matthew Henry, and his four daughters, were obliged to retire and write down the exposition they had heard, so that each had a comment on the whole Bible in their own hand writing. This pious and valuable man died at the age of sixty-five.

JOHN QUICK, æt. 55; *prefixed to his "History "of the Reformed Churches in France,"* 1692, *fol. Sturt.*

Mr. John Quick, a nonconformist clergyman, preached undisturbed for a year after the Bartholomew act took place; but his perseverance subjecting him to excommunication, he was, in December 1663, rudely pushed out of the pulpit, where he certainly ought not to have been. He suffered two imprisonments, one for fourteen, the other for thirteen weeks; but finding toleration to have been established, he settled in London, where he preached until his death, in 1708. Dr. Daniel Williams pronounced his funeral sermon.

He

He wrote many works: "Synodicon in Gallia Reformata," in two volumes folio. "A Relation of poysoning a whole Family in Plymouth."—Funeral Sermons for Mr. John Faldo, and Philip Harris, Esq.—"The Young Man's Right to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"—and "A clearing of that Case of Conscience, whether it be lawful for one Man to marry two Sisters." He left some MSS. being lives of several worthy divines, both French and English.

GEORGE TROSS, V. D. M. *prefixed to his "Life," by Hallet,* 1714; 8*vo. I. Mortimer p. G. Vertue sc.*

George Tross, M. A. was a nonconformist minister, who had studied some time at Exeter college, in Oxford, and a very estimable man after the gaieties of youth were passed. He owned that in the earlier parts of his life he had entirely neglected God, but when he imitated the conduct of St. Peter in his repentance, he strove by every means in his power to recompence his former errors. He preached after the Bartholomew act to a large congregation at Exeter, where he gained a high character for learning, piety, and a contempt of the world, of which he gave the most convincing proof by surrendering an estate devised to him by his mother to a nephew; his relation by marriage, Mr. Shower, who, as well as Mr. Hallet, wrote his life, styles him that "mirrour of rich grace and mercy." Dr. Calamy, Mr. Tong, and Mr. Evans, wrote a recommendatory preface to a collection formed from his sermons and letters. He died in 1713, aged 81.*

SAMUEL

* This nonconformist no doubt was related to the Rev. Roger Tross, M. A. the sequestered, plundered rector of Rose-Ash, in Devonshire, who was so cruelly treated by a party of horse; the noble hall of whose parsonage house was

SAMUEL SLATER, Sancti Evangelii Minister; *fol. P. White ad vivum*, 1692.
SAMUEL SLATER; *4to. mez.*

Samuel Slater junior, M. A. was a nonconformist, who preached first at Nayland, then at St. Edmundsbury, where the party favouring the restoration of the national church greatly opposed him, Slater and Mr. Claget being summoned to the assizes for not reading the Common Prayer. After the return of Charles II. the former went to London, and joined the body of dissenting ministers in presenting an address of thanks for the declaration for liberty of conscience. He preached to a considerable congregation in London, in which city he died, May 24, 1704. Mr. Tong and his assistant, Mr. Alexander, preached funeral sermons for him, as he had done for Mr. Reynolds, Vincent, Oakes, and Day. He published "A "Discourse of Family Religion, in eighteen Ser- "mons," 8vo.—"Of Family Prayer," in 12mo. and "A Thanksgiving Sermon on the Discovery "of the late Plot." A posthumous "Discourse "of the Preciousness of God's Thoughts towards "his People," in 8vo. was also printed.

WILLIAM WOODWARD; *mez. Taverner p. J. Smith sc.*

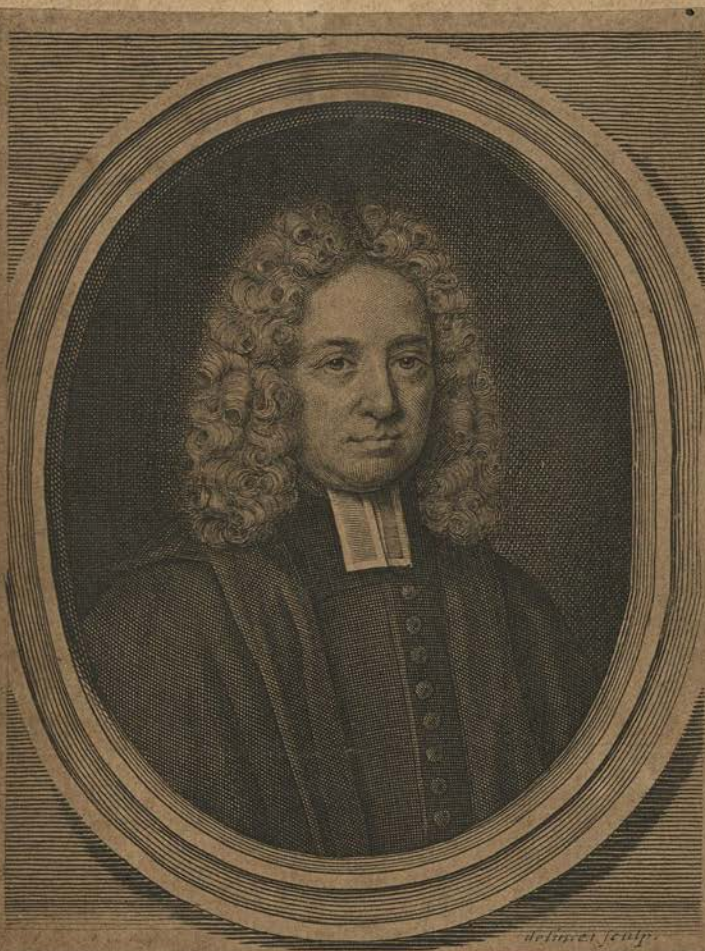
As this person is habited according to the costume of the dissenting clergy in the reign of William and Mary, there can be no great risque in assigning him to that period and profession, and he

was pulled down by an intruder, who sold the timber of it. The base man conforming, obtained a benefice in Devonshire. After the act of toleration published by king James II. he *modestly* told his flock, "*You* may "go to conventicles though *I* cannot." Mr. Roger Tross was restored to Rose-Ash at the Restoration, and died in 1674.

he is classed accordingly. To identify his portrait, and to give a correct account of his life and character, under such circumstances of dubiety as arise from the uncertainty of being able to appropriate the "*nomen inane*" above printed to a particular person, must be attempted with diffidence and caution. In Calamy's account of the ejected ministers, he mentions Mr. William Woodward as being a sufferer in that way. He had been a tutor at Christ Church, Oxford. He is not however noticed by Wood, probably on account of his subsequent nonconformity. He appears to have been appointed by the ruling powers of the day to the living of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Hereford; where he published some sermons dedicated to sir E. Harley, and E. Littleton, Esq. two leading men in that county, and by them, he was much respected. After his ejectment from thence he travelled into Turkey, and visited Aleppo and Smyrna. At his return home he settled in the same county, at Leominster, where he continued to preach to a considerable congregation till his death, in 1691-2. It will be perhaps no very forced inference to conclude, that the above portrait and narrative have respect to the same person.

MATTHEW SYLVESTER; *Schevermans p. M. v. Gucht. Prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1702, 8*vo*.

Mr. Sylvester was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained the living of Gunnersby, in Lincolnshire, from which he was ejected under the Bartholomew act, in 1662, to the great injury of the established church. His relation, Dr. Sanderson, his diocesan, did all he could to counter-act his non-conforming opinions, but as Mr. Sylvester could not conscientiously



M^r John Shower Obijt 1715.

ously join in whatever was required of him, he never lamented losing his preferment. Indeed his temper was of the most amiable description.—Archbishop Tillotson and Mr. Baxter, the eminent dissenting minister, united in their regard for him, in which they were joined by every tolerant person in all religious persuasions. His amiable manners preserved him when many others suffered hardships. He sometimes lived as chaplain (if the appellation is proper) with sir John Bright, and then with John White, Esq. a gentleman of Nottinghamshire; but he was for some time an assistant to Mr. Baxter. Like him he wrote sermons, and memoirs of his life and times; but the latter is unpublished. Mr. Sylvester died on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1707-8, without previous illness, so that "he went "directly from his beloved work to his reward;" for he was "a man of excellent meekness of tem-"per, sound and peaceable principles, a godly life, "and great ability in the ministerial work," as Mr. Baxter, who knew him best, has described him. There can be no doubt but that he possessed uncommon abilities, and exemplary piety.

JOHN SHOWER, obiit 1715. *W. Clarke delin. et sculp.*

JOHN SHOWER, æt. 52, 1709; *4to. mez. Faber sc.*

JOHN SHOWER; *M. vr. Gucht. Prefixed to his "Discourse on Earthquakes,"* 1693, *12mo.*

JOHN SHOWER, 1714. *G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN SHOWER, æt. 43, 1700; *8vo. R. White sc.*

JOHN SHOWER, *different*, *8vo. R. White sc.*

Mr. Shower, born in 1657, was ordained, by the advice of Dr. Manton, in 1677; he preached his first sermon that year in the meeting-house of Mr. John Vincent, in Hand-Alley: he was much admired by the dissenters, having "a lively affec-

" tionate freedom of expression, with a grave and " serious behaviour." In the reign of James II. he retired to Utrecht, and afterwards to Rotterdam, where he continued three years. Yielding to Mr. Howe's solicitation, he returned to England, and became joint-minister with him to a London congregation. Leaving this engagement, he preached in Curriers Hall, then in Jewin-street; and finally in the Old Jewry, where his congregation built him a large meeting-house. Sir Samuel Barnardiston engaged him as travelling companion to his nephew, Mr. Samuel Barnardiston, and there are remarks which he made as he visited different places on the continent. His sermons have been published; they chiefly relate to earthquakes, and other awful and great events, as he had a talent for pathetic writing. He died June 28, 1715.—Mr. Nathaniel Oldfield preached his funeral sermon, in which he justly styles him " one of the " most diligent and useful preachers." It is much to be lamented that he was not of the establishment; but it is more so that the schism was not suffered to die with the original nonconformists. The dissenters were greatly divided in their sentiments, on the occasional conformity bill; some desiring peaceable permission to worship God according to their own fancy, wished it; but the ambitious, fearing that the act would lay them to sleep in point of political consequence, resisted it with vehemence: amongst these was Mr. Howe, who urged the treasurer Oxford to promote their interest; but " he, thinking fit to sacrifice his reli- " gious principles to his political views, left the " dissenters in the lurch."

TIMOTHY ROGERS. *Pen in his hand. 4to. mez. R. Byng p. R. Williams sc.*

" Cogito, ergo Sum."

" There

" There is a print by June, prefixed to a Disser-
" tation on the Thirty-nine Articles, inscribed (pro-
" bably by mistake) Thomas Rogers, B. D. Minister
" at Horningar, in Suffolk." *Bromley.* A Thomas Rogers, A. M. of Hart Hall, Oxford, a contemporary, was author of a poem called Lux Occidentalis.".

This clergyman was son of John Rogers, M. D. and was living in the year 1700.

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 39, 1696. *T. Foster p. J. Sturt sc.*

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 40. *mez. ad vivum. Vr. Spirit. scace.*

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 40. *T. Foster, R. White. Prefixed to his "Discourse on the rich Man and Lazarus,"* 1697, *8vo.*

This respectable and indefatigable preacher published many sermons, but the above seems to have been his favourite one. He also wrote "The Duty " and Blessing of a good Conscience,"—" The " Christian's Laver," and " God the Guide of " Youth." He was amiable in his family, and as much loved by his friends, as he was useful in the church. Mr. Cruso died Nov. 26, 1697, when only forty-one years of age. He had been preacher of the Merchant's Lecture at Pinner's Hall. It was said of him, that, " though he would pray, " perhaps preach two hours, yet he did not think " *fasting* so necessary as some expected," because he was fond of the pleasure of society, and society is promoted by the festive board.—Some clergymen of that period, of full faces and ruddy complexions, were supposed not sufficiently abstemious: but piety, benevolence, and content, give health and chearfulness to the countenance:

bigotry, envy, and peevishness, cloud the features and emaciate the frame.

JOHN PIGGOT; 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.* 1737.

JOHN PIGGOT; *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1704, 8vo; *R. White sc.*

Mr. John Piggot was an anabaptist preacher. He published eleven sermons, which were reprinted after his death, in 1713; they were all preached on "special occasions;" to which were added, Mr. Pilkington's Recantations of the Errors of the Romish Church, as it was published by Mr. Piggot; and a funeral sermon preached by Mr. Joseph Stennett, containing some account of the life and character of Mr. Piggot.

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 54, 1694, 4to. *J. Drapentier ad vivum; prefixed to his "Trumpet "blown in Sion," with five lines beginning with "The Shadow of his Face you see."*

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 57, 1698, 8vo. *ad vivum, J. Drapentier delin. et sc.*

BENJAMIN KEACH; *prefixed to his "Jew Sabbath,"* 1700, 8vo.

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 60, 1701; *to his works, fol. J. Surman p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

BENJAMIN KEACH, *in an oval, hand on a book;* 12mo.

Mr. Keach, an anabaptist minister in and near London for more than 30 years, was author of several books, entituled "War with the Devil;" "Progress of Sin, or Travels of Godliness;" "One "Hundred Divine Hymns on several Occasions;" and "Glorious Lover;" but the most celebrated was his "Metaphors of Scripture;" a work that long bore a high reputation. In 1739 Proposals were

R. White sculp.
Johannes Piggott V. D. M.

were published for printing by subscription a second edition of his "Key to open Scripture Metaphors," and his "Exposition of all the Parables," with the life and effigies of the author: It was calculated that this work would contain between five and six hundred sheets, and make three volumes in folio.

In some of his writings he imitated Bunyan, but was much inferior to that extraordinary person in originality and invention, as much as Bunyan was to Homer. *

Mr. Keach was an indiscreet man, who had greatly erred by disseminating some dangerous doctrines in his primer, as that Christ at the appointed time of the Father should reign personally upon earth, and be judge both of the quick and dead; that learning and its accompaniments were not necessary to the ministry, because Christ chose mechanics for his disciples; but he forgot that the apostles were gifted with the Holy Ghost, which taught them all languages, and enabled them to perform all miracles. This subjected him to severe treatment; for being brought to trial and found guilty at Ailesbury assizes in 1664, he was sentenced to be imprisoned a fortnight, to stand in the pillory in that place in open market for two hours; and on the Thursday following at Winslow, his place of residence, where his book was to be burnt by the common hangman before his face; and to find sureties for his good behaviour at the next assizes, where and when he was to make a public renunciation of his doctrine, and such public submission also as should be enjoined him. To

 this

* "I knew," says Mr. Granger, "a person of eminence to whom the Iliad "in the original was as familiar as the Pilgrim's Progress, who thought that "there was a great similitude betwixt the genius of Bunyan and that of Ho-"mer. I could not help thinking when I heard this singular remark, that the "learned and pious gentleman had read both with much the same degree of "enthusiasm."

this he probably submitted. The ferocity of the soldiers when they conveyed him to prison was highly reprehensible. Happily times are changed: had he lived now, such sentiments would only have raised a smile in the governors, and been but little attended to by the governed.

ELIAS KEACH; æt. 30 *or* 36, 12*mo. Drapentier.* ELIAS KEACH; æt. 32, 8*vo. R. White ad vivum,* 1697.

Son of Mr. Benjamin Keach, was a preacher of the baptist persuasion. He spent most of his time abroad, where he was instrumental in founding two baptist churches. On his return from Pensylvania he became pastor of a congregation which he gathered at Wapping. He died before his father in 1699. There is a sermon of his published: the text is Rom. ch. iii. v. 24.

JOHN MOORE; æt. 75; *Drapentier sc. Prefixed to his "Banner of Corah,"* 1696; 8*vo.*

This clergyman was a native of Worcester, and probably descended from the family of an alderman of that city.

WILLIAM COOKSON; æt. 37, 1698. *R. White ad vivum.*

I know of nothing more of this gentleman than that Mr. Granger thought him the author of "The Quaker's Pedigree traced."

NICHOLAS PEARSON; *F. H. V. Hove. Prefixed to his "Raptures of a flaming Spirit,"* 1688; 8*vo.*

I do not find any particulars of this "rapturous "flaming" divine; however I presume he was a non-

nonconformist, who much loved extraordinary titles to their works upon divinity, demonstrating the enthusiasm of their minds.

THOMAS WARREN, M. A. *I. Caldwall. In the "Nonconformist's Memorial;" 8vo.*

Thomas Warren, a presbyter, ejected from Houghton in the county of Southampton, was the noted man whom Mr. Eyre of Salisbury opposed in the point of justification. He died in 1694, aged 77. This person preached evening lectures at Salisbury. The Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge and the Rev. William Eyre, residents in the city, were present at one of those in April 1652, when the latter objected to the sermon, in which Warren was partial to Antinomianism, or justification before faith. A conference ensued; but this dispute, like all others ending in a quarrel, the pulpit became a place for disputation, where Warren and Woodbridge opposed, and Eyre defended the Antinomian belief. Warren and Woodbridge wrote to refute it, and Warren a work intituled "Unbelievers no Subjects of Justification, nor mystical "Union, vindicated against Mr. Eyre's Objections "in his *Vindiciæ Justificationis gratuitæ*; with a "Refutation of that antifidean and antievangelical "error asserted thereon, viz. The Justification of "a Sinner before, or without Faith;" 4to, 1654. The three disputants became conformists at the Restoration and died such.

AN AMERICAN NONCONFORMIST.

CRESCENTIUS (INCREASE) MATHER, *æt.* 48, 1637; *I. Sturt sc. Prefixed to his "Remarkable "Providence,"* 1687; *8vo.*

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 85, 1724. *Prefixed to his "Life," by Calamy. I. Sturt sc.*

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 49, 1688; 8vo. *Vr. Spirit p. R. White sc.*

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 85; *ob. Aug.* 23, 1723. *This is the same plate as the last, with some alterations.*

He lived to see wonderful changes in the political hemisphere. The Mathers were a race of puritans; he knew the strict sect first in his native plains of North America; but wishing to have a nearer view of it, he came to Britain when it was in its meridian splendor, in the reign of Charles I. The saints could do no other than find employment for the talents of so far-famed an apostle. He settled at Gloucester, where he remained until the brightest plumage of this sect had faded away. Leaving the city of Gloucester, he retired to Guernsey, where he acted as chaplain to a regiment; but the violence which had expelled him from Gloucester followed him even there, so that he applied himself again to the favourite seat of his beloved system of Gospel grace. There new honours, greater than Britain would have bestowed, awaited him: he was elevated to the highest seat of learning, being elected president of Harvard college in Cambridge, in New England. As an American author he has done credit to the appointment. He wrote on a variety of subjects, chiefly religious. He died August 23, 1723, esteemed for his virtues, and admired for his talents.

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

GEORGE WALKER, D. D. Minister of Dungannon, Governor of Londonderry.

GEORGE WALKER, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. Pv. Baine*, 1689, *sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *mez. I. Gole sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *fol. A. Hardueg sc.*

GEORGE

GEORGE WALKER, *fol.* *D. Loggan sc.*
GEORGE WALKER, *mez.* *T. Schenck sc.*
GEORGE WALKER, *la. fol.* *R. White sc.*

George Walker, a native and rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland, rendered himself conspicuously eminent by his skill and valour in defending Londonderry. This virtuous man, alarmed at the danger of the Protestant religion, raised a regiment at his own expence to defend the cause he was bound to espouse. Apprehensive that James would visit Londonderry (as he *had* taken Coleraine and Kilmore) he rode full speed to Lundee, the governor, to apprize him of the danger. That officer at first slighted the information, but was soon convinced how much he was indebted to him. Walker, returning to Lifford, joined colonel Crafton, and, by Lundee's direction, took post at the Long Causeway, which he defended a whole night; but at length obliged to give way to a superior force, he retreated to Londonderry, where he endeavoured to inspire the panic-struck governor with courage to brave the storm, but in vain; he left the place either through fear or treachery. Walker bravely united with major Baker to defend the place, which would have appeared bordering upon rashness if they had been able generals. James commanded a numerous army in person, which was well supplied with every requisite for a siege. The besieged had no means for a long defence; they were men who flying from their homes had taken shelter in this place, they had not more than twenty canons, nor more than ten days provisions, no engineers, nor horses for foraging parties or sallies. Resolved to suffer the greatest extremities rather than yield, they did all that desperate men could effect. They sent to king William to inform him of their determination,

mination, imploring speedy relief. Major Baker dying, the command devolved chiefly on Walker, who exercised it with a stoic philosophy that has few parallels. Horses, dogs, cats, rats and mice were devoured by the garrison, and even salted hides were used as food.* Walker suffered in common with his men, and even prompted them to make several sallies; and as the Irish constantly fled, the officers suffered dreadfully. Londonderry has a good harbour; he hoped that that circumstance would enable the king to raise the siege: by land there were no hopes of succour. That fatality, which frustrated every attempt of James, only could have prevented his storming the place, which might at any time have been done: but he would force it to surrender by blockade: he would starve the garrison out. To accomplish this he had a bar made across the arm of the sea; so that as he supposed vessels could not enter the town. It succeeded, and the poor famished creatures had the misery to see hope destroyed, and their patience became exhausted. Walker, perceiving the danger of a general defection, assembled his wretched garrison in the cathedral, and preached to inspire them with a reliance upon Providence, promising them a speedy release from their dangers. They returned to their labours invigorated, when, as if he had been a prophet as well as a general, they discovered three ships, under the command of major-general Kirk, who had sent him a message before, that when he could hold out no longer he would raise the siege at the hazard of himself, his men and his vessels. Whilst both parties were prepared for the dreadful trial, Kirk sailed

* A gentleman who maintained his usual healthy appearance in this scene of misery, declared that he hid himself two days, fearing his danger from the eager eyes of the famished people, who seemed to look upon him as reserved for them to feast upon.

sailed towards the bar under a heavy discharge from the enemy, and succeeded in crossing it, by which the siege was raised in the night of July 31, 1689. No man in that century gained more reputation than Walker. Resigning the command of the regiment he embarked for England, with an address of thanks to their majesties, where he was received as his merit deserved: the sovereigns, the parliament, the city, the university of Oxford, united to do justice to so generous, so gallant a man. He returned to Ireland with king William, and fell at the Boyne with Schomberg July 1, 1690. There is a medal commemorative of William's passing the river on horseback triumphantly; Schomberg and Walker lying dead on the opposite banks.

Walker was much praised for his gallantry and patience at Londonderry; but the moment he resigned the command of the town to Kirk he should have left the sword for the cassock. In England he had received the degree of doctor of divinity; and had he joined his flock instead of going to the field he would have become a prelate, for the see of Derry became vacant three days after his death, and it was generally believed William would have made him the successor. However he seemed designed for a brigadier-general rather than a bishop.

A NONJURING CLERGYMAN of IRELAND.

CHARLES LESLIE, *fol.*; *A. St. Belle p. F. Chereau sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE, A. M. *8vo*; *J. S. Müller sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE; *prefixed to his* "*Works*," 1721, *fol.*; *St. Belle p. Vertue sc.*

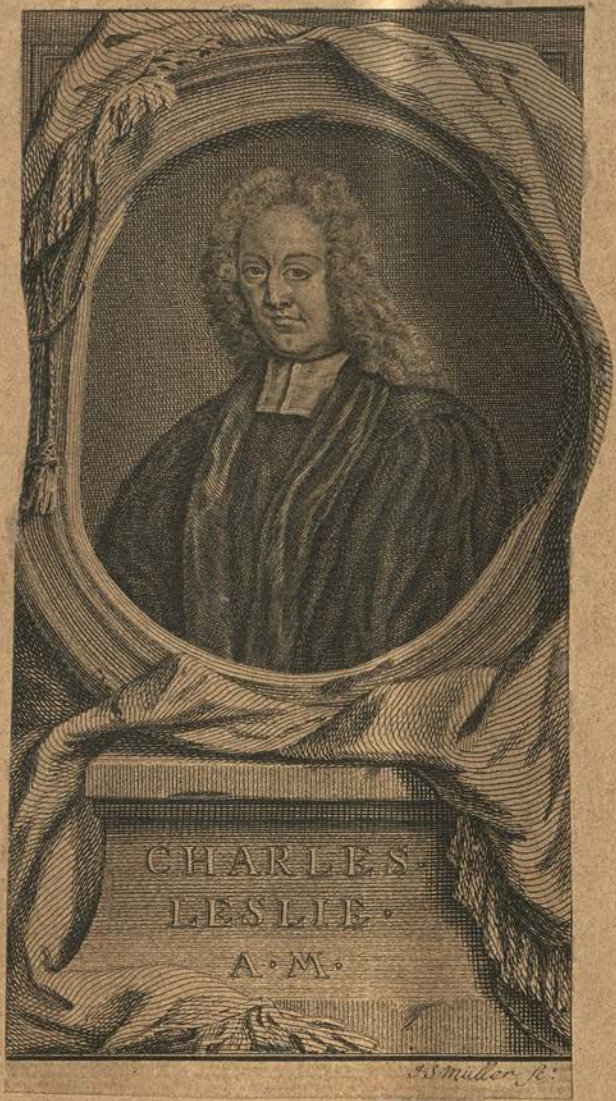
CHARLES LESLIE, A. M. *mez. fol.*; *G. White sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE, *inscribed* Rev. Mr. LESLEY, *mez. fol. This is different from that mentioned above.*

Charles

Charles Leslie, son of Dr. John Leslie, bishop of Clogher, made a conspicuous figure, as much by his politics as his divinity. When chancellor of Connor in Ireland, 1687, he felt so acutely in having a papistical sovereign, that he declared James II. was no longer "defender of the faith," nor "head of the church," dignities inherent in the crown. The people, animated by his speeches, attacked the friends of the monarch, and the contest was stained by the blood of the opponents; yet, fickle as the wind, he afterwards openly declared in favour of the unfortunate Stuarts; but he was zealous for the Protestant religion, though they seemed incompatible. He attended the son of king James, to convert him; but, convinced that the design was impracticable, he returned from Bar le Duc to his native country, where he paid Nature's debt in March, 1721-2. The most material of his works are—"A short and easy "Method with the Deists;" "A short and easy "Method with the Jews;" "The Snake in the "Grass;" "Hereditary Right to the Crown of "England asserted;" "The Socinian Controversy discussed;" "The Charge of Socinianism "against Dr. Tillotson considered." His works, too numerous to detail, were collected and published in two volumes by himself, except his attack upon Tillotson, whom he hated more than even William III. He accuses him of "downright Hobbism," principles so "diabolical," that he had "deeply poisoned" the nation!!! Leslie had much learning, but more faction; some wit, but more scurrility.

PAUL


CHARLES
LESLIE
A·M·
J.S. Miller fc.

CLERGY OF THE FRENCH CHURCH IN LONDON.

PAUL DEM. FELANTIN *de la* REVIERE; *mez. Pv. Somer. ad vivum, in Pepys' Collect. 8th class.*

A minister of the French church in London. Of the one hundred preachers in the twenty-two churches of that nation in the metropolis, little is at present known. They were liberally and deservedly supported by the government—yet it was a curious circumstance, that these people, who had expatriated themselves for religion, were extremely acrimonious against others. The controversy was, it must be confessed, of the greatest moment—*whether they should preach with their hats on or off.* Some thought that the general practice of the Anglican Church should be complied with; but other congregations, when the preacher uncovered his head, exclaimed "Po-" pery," and left him. It did not occur to these stiff Genevians, that it would be indecorous to enter the *palace* with their hats upon their heads.

ISAAC DU BOURDIEU, Minister of the French Church, London, 1685; *mezz.*

Was one of the refugees who fled hither from the persecuting bigotry of Lewis XIV. His son, Jean du Bourdieu, died chancellor of St. Asaph in 1755, of whom there is likewise an engraving. The father was minister at the Savoy. His fracas with the duc d'Aumont, the French ambassador here, owing to his great zeal in the pulpit against popery and slavery, has been noticed before. The truth is, du Bourdieu scarce knew

when

when he did, or did not transgress in this respect; for he candidly owned to a friend, that, preaching extempore, he often found his discourse flag, and the chain of his thoughts broken; and that on such occasions he always abruptly fell upon the hackneyed topics of "the scarlet whore and "her bastards;" "the Pope, the Grand Mo- "narch, and the Pretender." Du Bourdieu prevailed on Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1692, to recommend the poor Vaudois to the patronage of Queen Mary, her Majesty gave a sum for a fund to supply them with ministers; for so low were these poor persecuted people reduced, that they had not so much as schoolmasters to instruct their children.

THOMAS SATUR, D. T. *v. Somer. ad vivum. In Pepys' Collect. class* 8.

I know no more of this pastor of the French church in London, than that he was living in 1690.

It is to be lamented, that neither tradition or any written documents can furnish a better account of these pious confessors of the true faith, who, under every distressing circumstance of age and penury, the incumbrances of a family, and a total ignorance of our language, had yet resolution enough to abandon their country and connexions, and to venture among a foreign people, and a nation always inimical to that which was endeared to them by a thousand ties, for conscience sake alone, and to be at liberty to worship in the manner their fathers had done, though in a foreign land. It cannot be doubted but that their strict and sober manners, their zealous and constant labours in the service of the church, and the disregard they had shown for the goods

of

of this world, when opposed to their confident hopes of a better, must have had a great influence upon the minds of their fellow-sufferers, and have disposed not only them, but all who were witnesses of their conduct, to become useful and peaceable members of the community, and to create and keep up a strong and steady phalanx, ready to resist every attempt, either of force or fraud, that the enemies of civil and religious liberty might make against them.

——— RUPERTI.

Monsieur Ruperti, a refugee French minister, published a "Discourse on Infant Baptism," London, 1695, 8vo.

HENRY DE JUSTEL, *given in the "Gent. Mag. for March,* 1788."

Mons. Justel, a man of distinguished eminence in the literary world, was born in Paris in 1620, and became secretary to his sovereign. He was much known and respected in England, having sent, by Dr. Hickes, the original Greek MS. of the "Canones Ecclesiæ Universales," published by his father, and others equally valuable, to be presented to the University of Oxford, which learned body conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, June 23, 1675. Apprised of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he came to England. Charles II. honourably receiving, appointed him royal librarian, an office he enjoyed until his death, in Sept. 1693. He was buried at Eaton, in Berkshire *. His salary as librarian was 200l. per

* His disorder, of which he died, was the stone. On opening his body, after his decease, one was taken from the bladder which weighed five ounces and an half—an astonishing fact.

per annum. Justel was highly and deservedly esteemed by the English literati. He left a son named Christopher. The famous Dr. Bentley succeeded him in the office of royal librarian.

——— WOLTERS, *Sleck, p. Van Gunst. sc.*

Wolters was a Dutchman. Visiting England, he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from the university of Cambridge, as appears by ten Latin lines under the portrait, which is dated 1695, the year, perhaps, when he visited that university.

FOREIGN PROTESTANT BISHOP AND CLERGYMAN.

JOANNES BAGUERUS, *Sælandiæ Episc. mez. Soleman, p. J. Smith sc.* 1698. *One of Smith's best performances, and very rare.*

John Bagger, bishop of Seland, or Zealand, in Denmark, I think. He died in 1693, aged 47. Probably he came to England in the suite of Prince George of Denmark.

BALTHAZER BEKKER, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*
BALTHAZER BEKKER, *fol. A. Zyvelt ad vivum.*

This person, a clergyman, was one of the most eminent of the Dutch divines, and author of several works, the most noted of which was one entitled "The World Bewitched," 1699, in which he maintains that the devils have no power over mankind. This publication brought him into difficulties, and he was degraded from the ministerial office; but his salary was reserved to him

him by the magistrates of Amsterdam; ob. 1698, aged 64. It is said he came over into England, but when, or upon what occasion, does not appear.

An ARCHBISHOP of the GREEK CHURCH.

NEOPHYTUS of PHILIPPOLI. *R. White ad vivum*, 1702.

Neophytus archbishop of Philippoli in Romania, and ex-arch of all Thrace, came into England in the reign of king William, and received the degree of doctor in divinity from the University of Cambridge in 1701.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL, *Sec. of State, fol. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1724.

Sir William Trumbull, son of W. Trumbull, esq. clerk of the signet, and grandson of W. Trumbull, esq. agent at Brussels for James I. and Charles I. and clerk of the privy council. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Weckerlin,* Latin secretary to Charles I. instructed him in the rudiments of the Latin and French languages; he was afterwards sent to Oakingham school; and, thence, as a gentleman commoner to St. John's College, Oxford. His studies there were interrupted for some time by his going to travel on the continent, where he was much noticed by the lords Sunderland, Godolphin, and Sidney, and also Dr. Compton, afterward bishop of London. On his return home, having obtained the necessary degrees, he practised in Doctors Commons. The frugality of his father's allowance, and his own marriage, urged him to great exertions in his profession,

* See Granger, vol. II. p. 282, 2d Edit. 8vo.

which were amply rewarded, particularly after the death of sir W. Walker. His first public appointment was that of judge advocate at Tangier, and he succeeded to the clerkship of the signet, in 1682, by a reversionary grant on sir P. Warwick's death. He refused going to Ireland as secretary. Charles II. knighted him, Nov. 1, 1684, and made him clerk of the deliveries of ordnance stores. James II. in 1685, sent him as envoy extraordinary to France, but he very reluctantly accepted the employment, with a pension of 200l. instead of the fore-named place. The oppression which the French protestants suffered was so extremely repugnant to the feelings of sir William, that he openly condemned it; this circumstance created mutual disgust between the king of France and himself; he was therefore recalled, and sent as embassador to the Ottoman court in 1687; in this situation he was found by king William, who continued him in it by a new appointment at the commencement of his reign. * On his return from Constantinople, which journey he performed principally by land, and great part of it on foot, he was made successively a commissioner of the treasury, privy counsellor, and secretary of state. He was also governor of the Hudson's Bay and Turkey companies, and sat in several

* As the form of a state document of this kind between a Christian and a Mahometan sovereign is a sort of curiosity, it is here transcribed from the original instrument, which is finely written, partly in gold letters, on a sheet of vellum, illuminated with the arms of Great Britain, and the different quarterings properly emblazoned in the margin, and signed with the king's own hand; now (1806) in the possession of Mr. Bindley.

William the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, To the most high and mighty prince Sultan Soliman Kan[illegible] emperor of the Eastern Nations, sole and supreme monarch of the Musselman kingdom, health and true happinesse. Most high and mighty prince, it having pleased Almighty God, by whom kings reigne, to exalt us to the imperial throne of these kingdomes by a free consent of the states of both our realmes of England and Scotland, and wee having been solemnly inaugurated together with our royal consort the queen, the friendship and good correspondence which hath continued for so many yeares between our and your royall predecessors,

several parliaments for different places, particularly for the university of Oxford in 1695. The experienced diplomatist, who well knew the tedium of negotiation, said to king William upon a certain occasion, "Do not, sir, send embassies to "Italy, but a fleet into the Mediterranean." Retiring from public life to East-Hamsted, in Berkshire, he there past the remainder of his days in literary leisure. It was here that his acquaintance with Pope, whose near residence at Binfield was favourable to their intercourse, commenced,* which, to their mutual honour and happiness, continued without interruption till sir William's death in 1716. On this occasion the poet took leave of his patron with a laudable decorum, by writing an epitaph for his monument; † which, though it cannot stand the test of Johnson's criticism, he undoubtedly laboured with great care,

predecessors, and the particular esteeme we have for your Majesty's person, whose princely vertues are published throughout the world, oblige us to give your Majestie this early intimation of our elevation to the regall dignity, as also to assure your Majestie that wee shall on our part be sincere and constant in observing, and causing to be observed, the several articles and capitulations mutually agreed and concluded on for the benefitt and advantage of the subjects of both our dominions. And wee promise ourselves, from your great justice and wisdome, the like exactness in the performance of all that you have consented to by the said capitulations and treatys, and that our subjects shall allwayes find your royall protection and encouragement to carry on that trade and commerce which hath so long subsisted and flourished in your dominions, to the great benefitt of our subjects on both sides. And further, wee recommend unto you the person of our ambassador, sir William Trumbull, whom wee have thought fit to continue in the same employment in our name; having a confidence in his prudence and fidelity, that he will acquit himself in all things as becomes his character, to whom wee desire your Imperial Majestie to give full credence in whatsoever he shall impart to your Majestie, your Vizier Azem, or any other of your Majestie's Officers. And so, high and mighty prince, wee humbly beseech the one great and omnipotent God to preserve you in health and happiness, and to send you a speedy issue out of so long a war by an honourable and lasting peace.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the sixth day of June, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-nine, in the first year of our Reigne. Your most affectionate friend,

WILLIAM R.

* Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.
Tempore crevit amor. OVID.

† It was always understood, I believe, till we were otherwise informed by Mr. Lysons, in his new work, entitled, "Magna Britannia," that the inscription was actually put upon the tomb.

having adopted in the compass of twelve lines almost every topic of encomium that could excite love, veneration, or esteem, for the memory of his departed friend. As one of the most eminent civilians of his day, as a critic in ancient and modern languages, and as an unblemished statesman, sir William Trumbull will ever be revered. In 1699, Michell Le Vassor, a French protestant, dedicated to him his translation of the letters and memoirs of Francisco de Vargas, relative to the Council of Trent: in which he bears honourable testimony to sir William's zealous endeavours to assist the distrest protestant interest both at home and abroad. The Spanish originals, which were in sir William's library, having been obtained by his grandfather during his residence at Brussels; most probably a part of cardinal Granvelle's collections, which were left behind in that country. The beautiful and accomplished Elizabeth, daughter of sir Charles Cotterel, master of the ceremonies, was his first wife, who accompanied him in his embassies. She dying July 8th, 1704, he married in his old age Judith, daughter of Henry Alexander, fourth earl of Sterling, by whom he had Judith, who died in infancy; and W. Trumbull, Esq. whose daughter and sole heir Mary, marrying with the hon. colonel Martin Sandys, carried a large property into that family.

Sir JOHN TRENCHARD; *4to. high finished; Bestland.*

Sir JOHN TRENCHARD; *proof; la. mez. I. Watson, P. P.*

The family of Trenchard is very respectable. Sir John Trenchard, bred a counsellor, was seated at Wolveton, in Dorsetshire. He narrowly escaped being involved in the fate of lord Russell; for

for Rumsey swore, that at Shepherd's "there "was some discourse of Trenchard's undertaking "to raise a body out of Taunton, and of his "failing in it;" but lord Russell being examined on the subject, declared he had heard nothing relating to him. When he was interrogated, he denied every thing—"but one point of his guilt "was well known: he was the first man that had "moved the exclusion in the house of com-"mons; so he was reckoned a lost man." He was at that time member for Taunton, having been returned in 1678 and 1681; however, contrary to the general expectations, he escaped, and joined Monmouth in the reign of James II.; but getting away, he embarked for the Continent. The Revolution afforded him brighter prospects. Returning to England, he was elected member of parliament for Dorchester, in the memorable year 1688, and again in 1690. King William, finding him devoted to his interest, called him to the degree of a serjeant-at-law, May 21, 1689; and March 23, 1693, appointed him secretary of state and a privy-counsellor. He enjoyed these offices but a short time, dying in 1694. Dr. Burnet says, having "lived beyond sea, he had "a right understanding of affairs abroad;" and that though he had gone such lengths in the two former reigns, and had been so near paying the forfeit with his life, yet "he was a calm and "sedate man, and was much more moderate "than could have been expected, since he was "a leading man in a party." There were three members of parliament, in these reigns, of the family of Trenchard, returned from places in the Western counties. They had great interest there, which they retained for many years after the secretary's death. John Trenchard, esq. the author of much against standing armies, and the

writer of Cato's Letters, was the secretary's son, whose widow re-married his amanuensis.

HENRY POWLE, Speaker of the House of Commons, *fol. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1737.

Henry Powle, descended from a family at Williamstrop, in Gloucestershire, * was member of parliament for Cirencester in 1678, and in 1688 was chosen speaker. He was at that time master of the rolls, and died in 1692, possessed of both these offices. He was an adept in referring to precedents, which gave him great advantages in managing the debates. The memorable sentence, uttered by him in 1679, should be written in letters of gold over the entrance into the House of Commons. "I will not invade prerogative, nei-"ther will I consent to the infringement of the "least liberty of my country."

Sir STEPHEN FOX; *mez. J. Baker p. I. Simon sc.*

That integrity which Granger has noticed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. continued to mark this able and respectable character. The younger son of a family by no means affluent, he gradually rose to great employments. He went to France as an attendant to a gentleman, and afterwards passed into the service of the exiled monarch, Charles II. whom he served in his banishment as a cofferer, for eight years, with fidelity and patience: he was subsequently made a lord of the treasury. In the senate and the cabinet he was faithful and eminent; in private life, religious, sober, chaste; and not only instructive, but

* It does not appear what relation he was to sir Richard Powle, knight of the Bath, M. P. for the county of Berks in 1660 and 1664. The Speaker married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard lord Newport, of High Ercall, in Staffordshire: she dying July 28, 1672, highly respected, was buried at Quenington, in Gloucestershire.

ROYAL LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH

J. Baker pinx.

Richd. Earlom Fecit.

The Right Honble S.r Stephen FOX Kn.t Domestick Servant
to King Charles ye 2d. during his Exile & one of the Lord Comissioners
of y.e Treasury for 22 Years in his s.d Majs.ties three Successive Reigns.

Aged 75. Anno 1701.

but extremely pleasing in conversation. He had seen much, and thought more: wisdom and experience united to make his years truly venerable. He died in retirement, at Chiswick, in a house he had built, September 1716, aged upwards of ninety years, and was buried at Farley, in a church he had erected, near the hospital he had founded and endowed. Blessed in a numerous posterity, and by the surrounding poor; esteemed and regretted by a grateful public. His (Stephen's) first wife was Elizabeth, only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancaster. His second wife, whom he married in 1703, was Christian, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope, of Naseby, in Lincolnshire. By the former he had seven sons and three daughters: all the former died young, except Charles, who, like his father, was the approved servant of several sovereigns. The three daughters were Margaret, who died at an early age; Elizabeth, married to Charles lord Cornwallis; and Jane, to George earl of Northampton. By his young wife he had four children: Stephen, created lord Ilchester; Henry, created lord Holland; Charlotte, married to the hon. Edward Digby; and a daughter, who was killed when a child, by falling from a window.

His descendants, inheriting his great abilities, are still eminent statesmen, particularly the right hon. Charles James Fox. *

* "I cannot resist giving a contrast between sir Stephen and his descendant. "When, in 1654, preparations were made for king Charles II.'s remove from "Paris to Germany, the charge of governing the expences of the family, and "of payment of the wages of the servants, and indeed of issuing out all mo-"neys, as well in journeys, as when the court resided any where, was com-"mitted to Stephen Fox, a young man bred under the severe discipline of "the lord Piercy, aftewards lord chamberlain of the king's household. This "Stephen Fox was very well qualified with languages and all other parts of "clerkship,

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON (LYTTELTON); *mez. T. Forster p. 1700; I. Simons sc.*

Sir Thomas Lyttelton was of a family so numerous, that its branches are not to be traced, except when distinguished by titles; and hereditary ones have very frequently, and very deservedly, been given to them. Sir Thomas's progenitor, seated at Stoke Milburgh, in Shropshire, was created a baronet by Charles I. October 14, 1642. He was son of the sir Thomas Lyttelton, described by bishop Burnet, "as a man of a strong "head and sound judgment, who had just as much "knowledge in trade, history, the disposition of "Europe, and the constitution of England, as served "to feed and direct his thoughts, and no more." The prelate lived next door to him several years. He had been treasurer of the Navy with Osborne, afterward lord treasurer, until supplanted by him

"clerkship, honesty and discretion, that were necessary for the discharge of "such a trust; and indeed his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did "very much contribute to the bringing the family, which for so many years "had been under no government, into very good order; by which his majesty, in the pinching straights of his condition, enjoyed very much ease "from the time he left Paris."—*The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Civil Wars.*

"Thursday, May 31, (1781.)—I had been to see if Lady A—— was come "to town. As I came up St. James's-street, I saw a cart and porters at "C——'s door; coppers and old chests of drawers loading—in short, his success at faro has awakened his host of creditors—but unless his bank had "swelled to the size of the Bank of England, it could not have yielded a sop "a-piece for each. Epsom too had been unpropitious; and one creditor has "actually seized and carried off his goods, which did seem worth removing.—"As I returned, full of this scene, whom should I find, sauntering before my "own door, but C——? He came up and talked to me, at the coach-window, on the Marriage Bill, with as much sang-froid as if he knew nothing "of what had happened.—I have no admiration for insensibility to one's own "faults, especially when committed out of vanity; perhaps the whole philosophy consisted in the commission. If *you* (the hon. Hen. Seymour Conway) "could have been as much to blame, the last thing you could bear well would "be your own reflections. The more marvellous F—'s parts were, the more "one is provoked at his follies, which comfort so many rascals and blockheads, and make all that is admirable and amiable in him only matter of "regret to those who like him as I do."—*Horace, Earl of Orford's Works.*

No one was more prudent in the use of his talents than Stephen, none more wasteful of his than Charles.

him in that post. This sir Thomas, the father, was greatly displeased with Charles II. and esteemed him less than his brother, James II. It is therefore not surprising that sir Thomas, his son and successor, approved the Revolution. He was elected in 1688 one of the members for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire; and he was returned for the same borough in all the four subsequent parliaments. He represented Castle Rising, in Norfolk, 1702, and Chichester in 1705. In that called in 1698 he was elected speaker, an office he was well qualified for, being the "ablest and the "vehementest arguer of them all. He commonly "lay quiet till towards the close of a debate, and he "often ended it, speaking with a strain of convic-"tion and authority that was not easily resisted." This is observed by bishop Burnett, who resided in his father's house, in St. Clement Danes, and like him, became the next neighbour to his lordship. They spent a great deal of their time every day together, and frequently conversed on the management of himself and Powle. When Sir Thomas intended to exert all his abilities to argue any point in parliament, he used to talk it over with Burnet, and to set him to object all he could against him. It was very advantageous to him that he resided constantly in the capital, as "mat-"ters were most in his hands during the inter-"vals of parliament." The bishop honestly owns that it was by Lyttelton's means he obtained information of many political intrigues. Sir Thomas was appointed to the valuable post of treasurer of the navy, which he retained until his death, January 1, 1709-10. "He was a wise and wor "thy man, had studied much modern history, "and the present state and interest of Europe." The title of baronet, in this branch of the Lyttelton's, is extinct.

WALTER

WALTER CHETWYND, of Ingestre, M.P. *R. White*, 1691.

Descended from an ancient family, he inherited the paternal estate of Ingestre, in Staffordshire, where he lived greatly respected; and not only rebuilt the family seat, but the church. His piety, liberality, and munificence, are still remembered with grateful pleasure in the neighbourhood of Ingestre, and his name is recorded as "the "great ornament of his country for all sorts of "curious learning." He thrice represented Staffordshire in parliament in the reign of William III. and served the office of sheriff of the county in 1680. He died March 21, 1692-3. He married Ann, daughter of sir Edward Bagot, of Blithfield, in the same county, bart. but his daughter and only child Frances dying before him, he devised his seat and estate to his cousin, Walter Chetwynd, created viscount Chetwynd. There is an idle tale, that Mr. Chetwynd had intended leaving the duke of Ormond his estate, but that he was requested by that nobleman to give it to a person of the surname of Chetwynd, then in his service. On the contrary, he made a motion in the house of commons, which ended in the duke's attainder and banishment. Is it possible Mr. Chetwynd did not know his first cousin, the treasurer of the consort of the princess Ann? The Chetwynds had successively served their sovereigns or the princes of the blood royal, and had ranked with the gentry of the counties of Salop and Stafford for six centuries, since the reign of Henry III.

Sir

Pub. April 1802 by E. Harding 98 Pall Mall

SIR RICHARD HADDOCK Knight

Sir RICHARD HADDOCKE, Admiral; *mez. I. Closterman p. W. Faithorne, jun.*

Sir Richard Haddock was grandson of Captain Richard Haddock, who died April 20, 1660, and son of Mr. Haddock, who resided at Lee, where he was buried. The admiral erected a monument for the former: the latter has a grave-stone, with brass plates, on which are engraved representations of himself and his three wives, ten sons; and under the last wife eleven daughters. Thus numerous were the brothers and sisters of Sir Richard Haddock, who, being an able and gallant officer, and reaching the advanced age of 85 years, obtained very considerable posts of trust and profit. He was knighted before 1678, at which time he was returned a member of parliament for Aldborough, in Suffolk; and in 1685 he represented Shoreham, in Sussex. Sir Richard was appointed comptroller of the navy, one of the commissioners for victualling, and an admiral. He died February 26, 1713-4, and was buried with his ancestors, in the family vault at Lee. He was father of admiral Nicholas Haddock.

Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1727, 1762.

Sir Joseph Williamson was son of a clergyman in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, probably for the same profession; but he preferred politics. This might be occasioned by having Mr. Locke for his tutor, whom Wood calls "a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous "and never contented." Unamiable as he might appear to others of a different political creed, yet young Williamson gained so much information, and

and gave his mind such a direction from his lessons, that he became a very eminent legislator, and still greater statesman. He represented Thetford and Rochester in several parliaments; and his interest was so decided, that he was sometimes returned for both places; and yet it was his abilities that procured him that interest, having, in the commencement of his political career, neither riches nor alliances to give him such a preference. Charles II. appointed him clerk of his papers of the privy council in ordinary, and knighted him January 24, 1672-3; made him one of the principal secretaries of state, August 11, 1674, and a privy counsellor. Sir Joseph continued an able minister during the remainder of that reign. In 1678, when politics ran very high, the commons committed him to the tower; Charles sent for the members of the house of commons to the banqueting-house, where he told them, "Though "you have committed my servant without ac- "quainting me, yet I intend to deal more freely "with you, and acquaint you with my intentions "to release my secretary;" which he accordingly did, before they could draw up an address against it; so that when they had, the answer was "It is too late." The impolitic course pursued by James II. he seemed well aware would end in his ruin. William III. employed and confided in him. In the reign of Charles, he had been a plenipotentiary at Ryswick and Cologne; and William, in 1697, sent him to the court of France. Though the public service demanded his first attention, yet it did not so wholly engross him, but that he had leisure for the study of literature, and the sciences. He presided over the royal society. A considerable part of his wealth was expended in useful charities, or in promoting learning; and

the

the places which returned him to parliament received much of his bounty. At his death he left 6000l. to the college where he was educated; and at Rochester he founded a mathematical school, where Garrick was placed under the first master, Mr. John Colson, afterwards mathematical professor at Cambridge. He gave 14l. per annum to Thetford, for apprenticing boys, and an exhibition for a poor scholar at Cambridge; to the corporation, "The Statutes at Large;" to the school, eleven folio books. He also presented an elegant sword and mace to the mayor and corporation; and in 1680, built the court of common-pleas, and a grand-jury chamber adjoining the old guildhall. This excellent man died in October, 1701, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He married Catherine, only sister and heir of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, K. G. who was widow of Henry, lord O'Brian, eldest son and heir-apparent of Henry, earl of Thomond. They had issue. Sir Joseph devised part of his great estates to her; but she held them only a month, dying in the November following. Her share therefore went to her daughters and coheirs, the children of her former marriage. The remainder of Sir Joseph's estates were devised by him to his friend and executor, Mr. Joseph Horsby.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE, knt. *I. Harding*, 1795.

Tradition says the ancient surname of this Buckinghamshire family was Shobbington, but that it was changed to Bulstrode, from an ancestor defending himself, and at length defeating William, the Norman Conqueror, mounted on a bull.

bull*. That they had long flourished at Gerard's Cross, near Beaconsfield, is certain. Sir Richard, eldest son of Edward Bulstrode, of the Inner Temple, esq. the author of a book of Reports, was a student at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, whence he went to the Inns of Court, and became a barrister; but, adopting the profession of arms, he was appointed quarter-master-general to Charles I. until the royal forces were disbanded at Truro. At the Restoration his merit was rewarded; and when above 60 years of age, he was sent to reside as agent at Brussels: returning in 1675, Charles II. knighted and made him resident. James II. made him his envoy. Disapproving the Revolution, Sir Richard went to the abdicated monarch at St. Germains, where he remained 22 years, enjoying wonderful firmness of mind and strength of body. When more than 80 years of age, he would walk twelve miles in a morning, and often studied as many hours in the day. He died at the age of 101. As an author he was well known. The first effusion of his genius was addressed to Charles I. on the birth of his son James, duke of York. At 80 he composed 185 elegies and epigrams, all on religious subjects. He wrote besides, Memoirs and Reflections on the Reign and Government of his three royal Masters, Charles I. Charles II. and James II. The two former were printed by N. Mist, in 1721, but the last at Rome previous to his decease. His letters to the earl of Arlington, in London, 1712, and his essays were published by his son in 1715. He retained his memory and judgment to the last, and his know-

* The ruins of the works which Shobbington and his friends attacked, mounted on bulls, are shewn in the Park. In remembrance of having forced the encamped army of William, the family bear for a crest a bull's head caboshed Gules, attired Or, between two wings Sable.

ledge

ledge of the ancient and modern languages was great. He married twice; first, the sister of sir Edward Dinely, of Charlton, near Evesham, in Worcestershire, knt.; secondly, the daughter of M. Stamford, esq. envoy to the court of England from the elector palatine. By the former he had two sons, who survived him. The younger, Whitlock Bulstrode, esq. barrister-at-law, was a commissioner of the excise, the well known writer. By the latter he had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son of his former marriage was more than 60 years of age at Sir Richard's death; several of those of the latter were not twenty years old.

The unworthy chancellor Jeffries obtained the estate of sir Richard Bulstrode; it is supposed, by purchase.

Sir BEVIL SKELTON, 1678; *ad vivum M. v. Sommeren; rare.*

Sir Bevil Skelton was probably descended from the ancient family of Skelton of Armthwaite castle, in Cumberland, was a colonel in the army, and had been secretary to Charles II. He was knighted by king James II. and sent to Holland as his envoy, in place of Chudleigh, who had personally insulted William prince of Orange, in the Vorhaut, when his highness was waiting upon the princess, who was riding in a traineau upon the ice, according to the German manner. Sir Bevil, vain, haughty, and weak, divulged all the state secrets, and rendered himself the contempt of the Hollanders. After his recall he was sent to Paris in the same capacity, where it was the policy of James II. to conclude an alliance, as he suspected the Dutch would assist the prince of Orange; but this project it was judged prudent

to

to keep secret. Lewis XIV. more explicit, declared he was aware of their intentions; and if they did make the attempt, he should act as if his own crown was attacked. This avowal produced an accusation against the English court, as insincere to Holland. The king, dreading popular discontent, denied the charge, and accused his envoy, whom he recalled and imprisoned in the Tower; but he was soon released, and made lieutenant of that fortress Nov. 26, 1688. The Revolution deprived him of this place after a few months possession only. He married Frances, daughter and heir of sir Robert Sewster, of Ravely, in Huntingdonshire, knt. widow of sir Algernon Peyton, bart.

MORDECAI ABBOT. *Richardson p. R. White sc. This print is prefixed to his Life, published in* 1700, 8*vo.*

Mordecai Abbot, esq. receiver-general of his majesty's customs, died Feb. 29, 1699, aged 43, and was buried in the church of St. Luke's, Middlesex. His epitaph speaks thus highly of him:

Here Abbot, Virtue's great example lies,
The charitable, pious, just, and wise;
But how shall Fame, in this small table, paint
The husband, father, master, friend, and saint?
A Saul on earth so ripe for glory found,
So like to their's who are with glory crown'd,
That 'tis less strange such worth so soon should go
To Heaven, than that it stay'd so long below.

Probably Mordecai Abbot, esq. deputy paymaster of the land-taxes in 1700, was his eldest son.

SCOTCH

Mordecai Abbot Esqr.
Receiver Genl of his Matiers Customs
Obyt 29 Feb: 1699. Ætat: 43.

SCOTCH COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, æt. 44, 1694, *mez. I. B. de Medina p. I. Smith, f.* 1694.

William Anstruther, esq. a commissioner, a privy councillor, and senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, had a pension from William III. which, it is said, he little deserved. Lockhart says he received only 300l. to vote for the union of the two kingdoms, but, that he would never give a receipt for it, nor does it appear in the records of the treasury. Whatever might have been Lockhart's fears for the interest of his own nation, experience has proved how beneficial the union has been to both kingdoms; and it is to be hoped, that the recent junction of the sister island will be equally so. Cromwell placed three pillars united on one of his copper pieces, designed for farthings, to express the three realms, now happily represented legally in one parliament. He effected by the sword, what has been since accomplished by the sceptre. This Scotch judge, according to the custom in that kingdom, is stiled *Lord* Anstruther.

IRISH COMMONERS.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, *mez. Kneller p. Smith,* 1702.

Sir Robert, mentioned by Granger in his third volume, was son and heir of Robert Southwell, esq. The Southwells were an antient family which had settled in Ireland. In the reigns of the Tudors they were remarkable for the important places they held under our sovereigns. Sir Robert, born at Battin-Warwick, on the river

Bandon, near Kinsale, was sent to England for his education; after being some time at Queen's College, Oxford, he was removed to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, and thence went a tour on the Continent. He returned immediately after the Restoration, and was received by Charles II. with marks of great approbation as an accomplished and learned man. After conferring upon him the order of knighthood, November 20th, 1665, the king sent him to Portugal as envoy extraordinary; and in 1671, with the same rank to Brussels. On his return he obtained the clerkship of the Privy Council; but resigning that office in 1679, he went as envoy to the Elector of Brandenburgh; sir Robert, on his arrival at the Hague, deferred his journey a few days, in order to pay his court to William prince of Orange, which was of great future advantage to him. The prince perceived his merit, and upon his obtaining the English throne, sending for him from his retirement, made him a privy councillor, and secretary for Ireland; to which kingdom he accompanied his Majesty, where he remained until, and perhaps some time after, the reduction of that kingdom. Sir Robert was a senator, as well as a secretary, and a liberal patron of the sciences. He was appointed at five different elections president of the Royal Society. This statesman died Sept. 11, 1702, aged 60 years. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Edward Dering, of Surenden, in Kent, bart. She died January 30, 1681, aged 33. They are both buried at Henbury. "She had all the perfec-"tions of beauty, behaviour, and understanding, "that could adorn this life, and all the inward bles-"sing of virtue and piety, which might intitle her "to a better." Edward Southwell, esq. their eldest son, inheriting the genius and discretion of his father, became also secretary of state, and a privy councillor

councillor of Ireland. He was grandfather of the first baron de Clifford of this family.

JOHN MICHELBURN, Governor of Derry 1689, 1704; *oval, in armour.*

Colonel John Michelburn, (descended, probably, from sir Edward Michelburn, knt. buried at Hackney, May 4th, 1609), was in the royal army in Ireland at the time of the Revolution, and one of the garrison of Londonderry during the whole of the memorable siege of that place. He represented in a memorial, "the injustice done him, "both by Colonel Baker and Mr. Walker, in assuming to themselves all the honour of having "defended it, and taking little or no notice of "him; who, according to that memorial, was "from the first to the last of that siege as forward and serviceable as they, and particularly "in advancing considerable sums of money for "the use of the garrison, which they were not so "well able to do; and which he himself afterwards lived to want so much, that, during Mr. "Harley's ministry, he lay in the Fleet prison, for "a debt contracted while he was soliciting the "payment of the arrears coming to him, which "were paid at last, but in a manner far short of "the merit of so gallant an action as the defence "of Londonderry."

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

Sir JOHN HOLT, knt. *fol. G. Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1689.

Sir John Holt, born December 30, 1642, at Thame, in Oxfordshire, was a wild and unmanageable

manageable youth; his frolics were numerous at Abingdon school, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he was entered a gentleman commoner. After his good sense had subdued the propensity to juvenile indiscretion, his application to his studies was unwearied. Called to the Bar, he was made a serjeant at law Feb. 9, 1684, appointed recorder of London, knighted in February 1685-6, by James II. and made king's serjeant April 22, 1686. Objecting to the rapid strides of James against law and liberty, he resigned his recordership in April, 1687. The king having withdrawn himself, some settlement of the government became necessary, and it was well known that the prince of Orange came for, and would receive nothing less than the crown; the conditions were to be determined by the convention. Holt was chosen by the peers, at St. James's, with Maynard, Pollexfen, Bradford, and Atkinson, to assist them in their consultations. His abilities raised him at once to the highest office in the Court of the King's Bench, being appointed lord chief justice, April 17, 1689, which he held twenty-one years, a circumstance never known before nor since. To an offer made him of presiding in Chancery, he said, "I never had but one cause in Chancery; and, as "I lost that, I cannot think myself qualified for so "great a trust." The law and justice were never administered with more effect than when he presided in the King's Bench, and all their terrors sat on his brow.* It happened that a poor old decrepid

* In the Banbury cause he told the House of Peers, that they ought to respect the law which had made them so great. Presiding over which, he should disregard any of their decisions; he would not even condescend to give them a reason for his conduct. In the same manner he set the Commons at defiance; *they* sent to demand reasons, he gave none:—the Speaker and a select number of the House went in person to the Court of King's Bench, his answer was, "I "sit here to administer justice; if you had the whole House of Commons in "your belly, I should disregard you; and if you do not immediately retire, I "will

decrepid creature was brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude, "what is her crime?" "Witchcraft." "How is it proved?" "She "uses a spell." "Let me see it." A scrap of parchment was handed to him. "How came you "by this?" "A young gentleman, my lord, "gave it me, to cure my daughter's ague." "Did "it cure her?" "O yes, my lord, and many "others." "I am glad of it.—Gentlemen of the "Jury, when I was young and thoughtless, and "out of money, I, and some companions as un-"thinking as myself, went to this woman's house, "then a public one, we had no money to pay our "reckoning, I hit upon a stratagem to get off "scot free. On seeing her daughter ill, I pre-"tended I had a spell to cure her; I wrote the "classic line you see, so that if any one is punish-"able it is me, not the poor woman the priso-"ner." She was acquitted by the Jury, and re-warded by the chief justice. This most exalted character, comprising every excellence, died of a lingering illness, March 10, 1710-1, aged 67; and was buried in the church of Redgrave in Suffolk. He married a daughter of sir John Cropley, by whom he had no child. The Judge published, in 1708, sir John Keyling's Reports, with

 annotations

"will commit you, Mr. Speaker, and those with you. Where there is a right," said he, "there is a remedy;" when it was urged that no injury could be done by a returning officer refusing a legal vote, against the sense of the other Judges, he directed a satisfaction to be given. Neither his compeers, nor the houses of parliament separately could bend, or, even both of them collectively, intimidate him; his invincible courage was equalled only by his incorruptible integrity. Queen Ann was compelled to dissolve the Parliament, that the acrimony between the two Houses might cease. A mob assembling before a trepan-house, in Holborn, the guards were called out: "Suppose," said he, "the populace will not disperse, what will you do?" "Fire on them," replied an Officer, "as we have orders." "Have you so! then take notice, "that if one man is killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that "every soldier of your party is hanged." Assembling his tipstaves, and a few constables, he went to the mob and explained to them the impropriety of their conduct; at the same time promising that justice should be done against the "crimps," the multitude dispersed.

annotations of his own, with three modern cases of great importance.

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in fol. R. White ad vivum*, 1694. *The first impressions only have the date.*

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in the print of the "Bishop's Councel."*

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1739.

Sir George Treby, of the Middle Temple, representative in three parliaments for Plympton, in Devonshire, was chosen recorder of London, in May, 1680, and knighted Jan. 22, in the following year. He pleaded with Pollexfen, for the city charter, and each argued for three hours. They shewed that charters were not merely "scraps of "parchment with a bit of wax dangling to them," but the records of acts creating rights, which the fault of no individual, nor many members could dissolve, any more than the crime of a diocesan could destroy a bishoprick. They were acts immortal; created for commerce, and for public charitable purposes. The *quo warranto* issued, the charter was withheld, and sir George was deprived of the office of recorder in Oct. 1685; but William III. restored him, October 6, 1688. His speech, pronounced Dec. 20 following, does equal credit to his head and heart, when he addressed the defender of our liberty, in the absence of the lord mayor, sir John Chapman, who died March 17, in the following year. He soon after became solicitor, and May 7, 1689, attorney general. His conduct gaining him great estimation at court, the king called him to the coif, April 11, 1692, and appointed him chief justice of the court of Common Pleas on the 13th of that month. This experienced

experienced and upright judge died in March, 1701, aged 56 years. His son and grandson of his names represented Plympton and Dartmouth. The latter was master of the household to George II. and a lord of the Treasury.

Sir CRESWELL LEVINZ, *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. Prefixed to his "Reports," 1702, fol.*

Sir CRESWELL LEVINZ, *In the print of the "Bishop's Counsel."*

Sir Creswell Levinz, descended from a good family in Westmoreland, was appointed attorney general in October, 1679, called to be a serjeant at law November 29, 1680, and was made justice of the Common Pleas February 12, 1680-1; which post he retained by commission from James II. dated February 7, 1684-5. But too patriotic to be acceptable to a monarch who violated every principle of the constitution, he was deprived of his office. Sir Creswell was one of the counsel for the bishops, and he might feel himself more interested for them as his brother, Baptist Levinz, was bishop of Sodor and Man. William Levinz, another brother, was president of St. John's College. The convention named him, with the lord chief baron Mountagu, sir Robert Atkyns, sir William Dolben, sir Edward Nevil, serjeant Holt, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Bradbury, and Mr. Petyt, to direct them in what related to law, because those judges whom James had appointed refused to act. Sir Creswell* died January 29, 1700, aged 74, with the character of an able and upright judge, who had "a clear head, and an uncorrupt "heart."

* His lady died in 1679, and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell, London. His son William Levinz, esq. represented the county of Nottingham in parliament; as did William Levinz, esq. the judge's grandson, until 1747, when

Sir JOHN POWELL, knt. *la. fol. W. Sherwin sc.* 1711.

Sir JOHN POWELL, knt. *mez.*

This upright judge was a native of Gloucester, which city he represented in Parliament 1685; called to the coif, April 24, 1687, appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, April 21, 1686, at which time he had received the honour of knighthood, and was removed to the court of King's Bench, April 26, in the following year. He sat in that court when the seven bishops were tried, and declared against the king's dispensing power. In revenge for this conduct, James II. deprived him of the office of judge, July 2, 1688; but William III. placed him again in the Common Pleas, October 28, 1695. Queen Ann advanced him to the King's Bench, June 18, 1702; where he sat until his death, at Gloucester, on his return from Bath, June 14, 1713. He was never married. Jane Wenham was tried for witchcraft before him; her adversaries swore she could fly: "Prisoner, can you fly?" "Yes, my "lord." "Well then you may; there is no law "against flying." She lost her character, but saved her life, for he would not convict even by confession. The effects of faith in witchcraft have been horrid beyond compare. A martyrology for witchcraft would be more voluminous than that of Fox's for religion. The acts of the inquisition are not more diabolical than were our laws against witchcraft. James I. is said to have repented of the numbers

when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs, and in the year 1763, receiver general. This gentleman died August 17, 1765, aged 52 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an highly ornamented sarcophagus, by Hayward, inscribed to his memory.

numbers of poor creatures he had suffered to be destroyed, by authority of law, particularly in Scotland. Judge Powell laid aside his gravity with his robes of office, and was in private life a chearful old bachelor. "I went," says Swift, "to the lord treasurer's, Oxford, and among "other company found a couple of judges, one of "them, judge Powell, an old fellow with grey "hairs, who was the merriest old gentleman I ever "saw, spoke pleasant things, and chuckled till he "cried again."

Sir PEYTON VENTRIS, *I. Riley p. R. White sc. prefixed to his "Reports,"* 1696, *fol.*

Sir Peyton Ventris, bred to the bar, returned a member for Ipswich in 1688, called to be a serjeant at law April 11, 1689, was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas May 9 following, and knighted by William III. We must suppose him to have been an experienced lawyer by his labours in his profession. Edward Ventris, esq. master of the King's Bench office, worth 1,200l. per annum, was probably his descendant; he died in 1740.

Sir EDWARD LUTWYCHE, knt. serjeant at law. *Prefixed to his "Reports,"* 1704, *fol. T. Murray p. R. White sc.* 1703.

Sir Edward Lutwyche was descended from the Lutwyches of Lutwyche, in Shropshire; an antient and respectable family now extinct. Educated for the bar, he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law November 28, 1683, was soon after knighted, appointed king's serjeant Feb. 9, 1684, and April 21, 1686, became a justice of the Common Pleas. It is much to his honour, that when many of his brethren were dismissed from their

their offices at the Revolution, he was retained. His "Reports" shew him to have been an able and an honest judge. Sir Edward died in June, 1709, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, London. His relict died December 3, 1722.

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *la. fol. William Elder sc.*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *I. Savage sc.*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *in the print of the "Bishop's Councel."*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1739.

Sir Henry Pollexfen, descended from a good family in Devonshire, was educated for a lawyer, and acquired very considerable practice in the reign of Charles II. He was council for the earl of Danby in 1679, when he advised that nobleman to plead his pardon; but deserting his own cause, he delivered himself up, and was sent to the Tower. The corporation of London engaged him to plead with Treby, in behalf of their charter. In 1688, he sat as one of the members for the city of Exeter, and he was retained as one of the council for the bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, called a serjeant, April 11, 1689, and appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, May 6 following. Sir Henry held this office but a short time, as he died in 1692. He left a family.

Sir NICHOLAS LECHMERE; *small 4to. mez. V. Green sc. In Dr. Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. I. p.* 561.

Sir Nicholas Lechmere, of a very ancient and wealthy family in the county of Worcester, was called to be a serjeant-at-law the 4th of May, 1689,

1689, and the same day was appointed a baron of the Exchequer and knighted. Sir Nicholas died at his chambers in the Middle Temple in May, 1701, aged 88 years. He was grandfather of Nicholas Lechmere, a distinguished lawyer and politician, in the reign of George I. by whom he was made, first, solicitor and then attorney-general, and finally advanced to the peerage by the title of baron Lechmere of Evesham, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The title, upon his death, in 1727, without issue, became extinct. *

Sir JOHN TREVOR; *I. Allen delin. W. Bond sc. In York's "Royal Tribes of Wales." From a picture at Brynkinall.*

Sir John Trevor, second son, but, in the sequel heir to his father, John Trevor, of Brynkinall, in Denbighshire, esq. by an aunt of lord chancellor Jeffries, was, like his cousin, bred to the law, and obtained great preferment. Charles II. knighted him Jan. 29, 1670-1. He was solicitor-general, twice speaker of the house of commons, twice master of the rolls, and a commissioner of the great seal; and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin, Jeffries, against his violence. Trevor, who was as able, as he was corrupt, had the great mortification to put the question to the house, whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery: The answer was—Yes. The wags

* Dr. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, relates some curious particulars concerning this noble Lord; but he is mistaken in saying that "his patent of "peerage takes no notice of the antiquity of his family;" for it is expressly mentioned therein, "that he is a person illustrious by his descent on both sides from "an honourable and most ancient family, of that county, in which, for many "ages, his ancestors have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and love to "the true interest and liberty of their country," &c.

wags said "Justice was blind, but Law only squint-"ed," as sir John had a most unfortunate cast of his eyes. He would at any time perform the meanest action, to save a trifling expence. Dining one day by himself at the Rolls, a relation entered the room when he was drinking his wine; he immediately said to the servant who had introduced him, "You rascal, and have you brought my "cousin Roderic Lloyd, esq. prothonotary of "North Wales, marshal to baron Price, and so "forth, and so forth, up my *back stairs*. Take "my cousin Roderic Lloyd, esq. prothonotary of "North Wales, marshal to baron Price, and so "forth, and so forth, take him instantly back, "down my *back-stairs*, and bring him up my "front stairs." To resist was vain. While Roderic went down the back and up the front stairs, the bottle and glass were carefully removed by his honour himself. * Sir John died at his house in Clement's-lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried in the Roll's chapel. He left a family by Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, bart. relict of Roger Puliston, of Emera, in Flintshire, esq. The Welch nation produced many eminent lawyers during the reign of the Stuarts.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD, knt. serjeant at law; *in Lysons's Environs of London. It is taken from an original Miniature by Hoskyns, in the late Lord Orford's Collection, at Strawberry-hill.*

Sir

* The vision of the Lloyds, like that of the Trevors, appears to have been defective; and Roderic was near-sighted. Passing along, late in the evening, he found an obstruction, which raised his choler. He drew his sword, and plunged it against the enemy:—Down dropped his antagonist. Terrified at the idea of murder and justice, he fled, and concealed himself in a coal-hole belonging to the master of the rolls. In the morning a faithful valet was sent to learn who had fallen. It was a feeble, aged, decayed pump, which could not withstand the violence used against it, but lay prostrate, transfixed by Roderick's hostile sword.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD; *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1739.

This extraordinary man, who had been active in the prosecution of those illustrious but unfortunate characters, the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud; who subscribed to the covenant, and had sat in the assembly of divines; was sent with Glynn to the Tower by the parliament, for opposing the victorious army. Not in the least intimidated, he told the house, that, by voting no more addresses to Charles, they virtually dissolved themselves; and when forcibly secluded, he had the boldness to break in, and plead with vehemence for the life of his sovereign; but in vain; *Cromwell* ordered him to the bar of the house. During Oliver's protectorate, he was equally daring in pleading the cause of a gentleman who refused the payment of a tax not granted by parliament, and he was sent, with two other lawyers, to the Tower in consequence; but submitting, he was not only released, but named serjeant to his highness, as he was to Richard his successor. Charles II. recalled him to the coif, knighted, and would have made him a judge, but he refused the intended honour. He waited upon William III. who, observing his great age, said, "You must "have outlived all the men of the law who have "been your contemporaries." He replied, "Yes, "sir; and if your highness had not come over, I "should have outlived the law itself." When declared king, he named sir John one of the lords commissioners of the great seal. This experienced lawyer practised at the bar more than 60 years. His skill in his profession was very great; and his Reports are much esteemed. He wrote some tracts upon politics. "All parties were willing "to employ him, and he seems to have been "equally

"equally willing to be employed by all." He died at Gunnersbury, in the parish of Ealing, Middlesex, Oct. 9, 1690, aged 87, and was buried in that church on the 25th. He is called in the Register "the lord Manard." Two of his wives were deposited there. His relict, the daughter of the rev. Ambrose Upton, canon of Christchurch, Oxford, widow of sir Charles Vermuden, survived many years, and buried her third husband, Henry, earl of Suffolk. She died in 1721. The serjeant's descendants were numerous.

Sir BARTHOLOMEW SHOWER; *fol. I. Nutting. Prefixed to his "Reports,"* 1708.

Sir Bartholomew, third son of Mr. William Shower, of Exeter, became, by the appointment of James II. recorder of London during the deprivation of the city charter; but when his majesty's fears compelled him to restore it, he and the new aldermen were obliged to give place to old recorder Treby and the legal aldermen. As a pleader he distinguished himself both before the house of commons and at the bar. He vehemently opposed the Kentish petitioners, and pleaded strenuously as counsel for sir John Fenwick, to prevent receiving a single evidence, though others were enticed away. It certainly was better that one artful bad man should escape, than that his conviction should be made a precedent for ruining innocence. Sir Bartholomew was much praised and equally censured. Some suppose the character of Vagellius, in Garth's Dispensary, was intended for him; but the "Com-" plete Key" appropriate it to serjeant Darnell. He published "Reports," a volume of "Cases," and some "Political Tracts." He died at his seat at Pinner, in Middlesex, near Harrow on the Hill,

Hill, December 12, 1701, and was interred in the chancel of that church. The dissenting minister, John Shower, was his brother.

Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS, bart. *In York's "Royal Tribes of Wales;" 4to; I. Allen, delin. W. Bond sculp.*

Sir William Williams, a native of Wales, was the elder of two sons of Hugh Williams, D. D. of Nantanog, in Anglesea, by Emma, daughter and coheir of —— Dolben, esq. brother to Dr. Dolben, bishop of Bangor. He was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, and thence removed to Gray's Inn, to study the law, where he was entered about 1654: he afterwards became a barrister, and in 1667 recorder of Chester. In 1678, the electors of that city returned him one of their representatives in parliament; and again, in 1681; he was elected speaker in both, though then a young man. He joined the popular party, voted for the bill of exclusion, and had directed votes reflecting upon some of the peers to be printed. The duke of York, to prevent calling another parliament, induced his partisans in the house of lords to prosecute Williams as speaker, not imagining that the commons would desert him; but, contrary to all expectation, he was sentenced to pay 10,000l. for having licenced the votes. Williams was a man of too little energy for a patriot; and being deserted by the parliament, he in turn abandoned them, and adopted the politics of the court. James II. received him on his accession with cordiality, appointed him his solicitor-general, and knighted him at Whitehall in the beginning of December, 1687; and July 6, 1688, created him a baronet. This hereditary title was intended as a reward for prosecuting the seven bishops.

bishops. He was however very generally blamed for his conduct in that important cause. Not being content, like Powis, the attorney-general, with acting fairly by the pious confessors, but urged his suit with a virulence that disgraced him. The event is known: they were acquitted. James lost his crown; and the aspiring lawyer, having destroyed his interest, could have little prospect of succeeding in his profession, and still less as a politician; but he contrived to obtain a seat in parliament in the years 1688, 1690, and 1695, for the county of Carnarvon. Dying at his chambers in Gray's Inn, July 10, 1700, aged 66, his body was conveyed to the church of Llansilin, in Denbighshire, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with a long encomiastic epitaph in Latin, which is printed in the book, mentioned at the head of this article. As a statesman, he was as faulty in his conduct as he appears to have been amiable in the bosom of his family. To judge from the print taken from a picture in the town-hall of Chester, he was very handsome. By Mary, daughter and coheir of Waklyn Kyffin, of Glescoed, in Denbighshire, esq. by whom he had sir William, his successor; John Williams, esq. a barrister at law, of Chester; and Emma, married to Arthur Owen, of Orielton, bart. His descendants are known by the addition of Wynne to their family name of Williams, having been adopted by their relation sir John Wynne, bart. They have gained the esteem and admiration of all. Beloved in England—they are adored in Wales.

THOMAS DEANE, interioris Templi Socius. *R. White, ad vivum* 1697.

Of the person above represented, no particulars have been obtained.

HENRY

FREDERICK DUKE OF SCHOMBERG.

HENRY CUTTS, *of the Middle Temple; fol. Drapentier sc. scarce. A very indifferent engraving of a gentleman at present entirely unknown.*

SCOTCH LAWYER.

Sir JAMES STUART, æt. 78. *fol. I. B. Medina p. G. Vertue sc.*

Sir James Stuart, of Good-trees, in Scotland, was bred to the Scotch bar, and died in 1713, at the age of 78 years.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, duke of Schomberg; *sheet. Kneller p. V. Banc. sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, duke of Schomberg; *mez. Mignard p. I. Bechet sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, when count; *mez. M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne * sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg; *in fol. M. Dahl p. S. Gribelin sc.* 1689, *sc. This plate has been cut into an oval.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg. *Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

* FREDERICK, Duke of Schomberg, Marquiss of Harwich, Earle of Brenford, Baron of Tays, Gen^ll. of all his Majesty's Forces, &c. in armour, in an oval, a lock of hair hanging over the right shoulder, near the bottom. M. Dahl pinx^t. W. Faithorne, jun. fec^t.

Sold by W. Faithorne, neere the King's Printing-house, in Blackfryers.

Another impression has the name of Savage ex.

Quere—Is this the same as is mentioned 'in page 172, in Bromley's Catalogue,' when Schomberg was count only; if so, that mentioned by Bromley must have been an earlier impression. The above does not appear to have been altered.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, *on horseback*; *an etching. S. M. sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg; *4to. Kneller p. B. Picart sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, *on horseback*; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1689.

Count Schomberg, by birth a German, in religion a Calvinist, was by profession a soldier. From Germany he went to Holland, where William II. employed him in his most arbitrary acts, especially in his daring attempt to seize upon Amsterdam. Rendered unpopular, he left that country, on the death of the prince of Orange, in 1650, to enter the army of Lewis XIV. in which he served with blind devotion in every duty he was ordered upon, whether against the princes of the Roman or Protestant faith. In 1662 he visited England, to consult with Charles II. on the establishing the independence of Portugal, though Lewis had solemnly pledged his honour not to interfere respecting that kingdom. In abilities the third general in Europe (ranking after Condé and Turenne), he was sent to the above country, in the pay of England, to accomplish that which was soon effected, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Portuguese crown. He might then be said to have had three royal masters; Lewis, Charles, and Alphonso. As a reward for his extraordinary merit, he received the batôn of France, but retired from the service of that nation in disgust; when the elector of Brandenburgh made him a stadtholder of Prussia. The friends of William III. advised him to bring him to England, that he might have a general of reputation to assist him upon any emergency; but, as no blood was shed in effecting the Revolution, he went with the king into Ireland, and fell,

fell, like another Epaminondas, June 30, 1690, in the day of victory. He was killed in passing the Boyne, unconscious of danger. The king greatly lamented his loss. The nation had presented him with 100,000l. and William the ducal honours and the garter. Thus died Schomberg, fighting to establish liberty and the Protestant religion, after having promoted arbitrary power and the Romish faith under Lewis XIV. That he wished to see the expansion of freedom and Calvinism cannot be doubted; but this did not prevent his acting as the wishes of his employer demanded. His conduct in Holland, under William III.; in England, in the reign of Charles II.; in France, under Lewis; in Prussia, under Frederic, elector, afterwards king, seem to imply that self-interest had at least an equal share in him with patriotism. He was disgusted with the Romish faith and with the bigotry of France; but still more in Portugal, where his recall was peremptorily insisted upon. He gave proofs of great political sagacity, in advising Charles II. to declare himself the Protector of the Protestant Faith, and to retain Dunkirk, which would have gained the good will of Germany and awed France and Spain *.

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg; 8vo. *Ravenet sc.*

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, when Duke of Leinster only; *mez. Kneller p Smith sc.* 1693.

* Beside the titles received by him in England, of duke, marquis, earl, and baron, he was a count in Germany, and of Mertola, in Portugal, and one of its grandees. Those of this country were limited to Charles, his younger son, who dying, unmarried, of the wounds he received at the battle of Mersiglia, Oct. 17, 1693, by virtue of the remainder, settled in the patent, those titles went to his elder son, Meinhardt, duke of Leinster, in Ireland.

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, *with* WILLIAM III. *at the Battle of the Boyne.*

Meinhardt, eldest son of Frederic Schomberg, duke of Schomberg, came to England with his father, and went with the king and the duke to Ireland, where he was created duke of Leinster June 30, 1690, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of the Boyne, when the title of duke of Schomberg was limited to his younger brother Charles; but upon his death, at the battle of Marsiglia, October 17, 1693, unmarried, this nobleman succeeded to his title, and became duke of Schomberg and Leinster. Meinhardt was besides a knight of the garter, and count of the Sacred Roman Empire. He died July 6, 1719, but little known to the public, though William had placed so much confidence in him as to leave him general of all his forces in England; and queen Anne had sent him as her general into Portugal. The violence of his temper was so great, that he was as much dreaded, as he was disliked for his caprice. William never gave him a command when an action was expected; and his conduct in Portugal was such, that he excited universal disgust, and retired in disgrace. Neither Don Pedro II. nor Charles, who claimed the crown of Spain, and was afterwards Emperor, could brook his turbulent rashness. By Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Lewis, elector palatine, he had no male issue, consequently his titles became extinct. Frederica, his elder daughter, married Robert Darcy, earl of Holderness, and afterwards Benjamin, earl Fitzwilliam. She had 4000l. per annum, which had been given to the Schombergs from the revenues of the Post-office. Mary, the younger daughter, married count Dagenfelt.

GODART.

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone; *whole length, Berge sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *Haelwegh sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *fol. Picart sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *la fol. R. White ad vivum.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *mez. T. Hill p. R. Williams sc.*

This man of many titles, Godart, baron de Reede and Ginkel, lord Amoronger Middachiez, Liversael, Elst, Stewelt, Roenbergh, &c. knight of the royal order of the Elephant, general of the cavalry of the United Provinces, grand commander of the Teutonic Order, and general of the dukedom of Guelder and the county of Zutphen, came to England with William III. in 1688, and served him with great reputation in Ireland, where he acted at first as lieutenant-general. Ballymore surrendered to him in June, 1691, and in the next month Athlone, which he carried in an hour. The gallantry of this action is almost unparalleled, as a wide, deep, and rapid river, lay between him and the enemy: he had only 3000 troops, his adversaries a large army; in addition to which they were masters of all the forts, and well entrenched. De Reede and his men were exposed to the innumerable granadoes which flew around them. Marching breast-high through the stream, they took the city by storm. The Irish viewed the obtaining this place as a miracle, and they fled with precipitation. The victor did not lose more than fifty of his soldiers. This

affair deservedly gained him his Irish earldom. Soon after the capture of Athlone, he entirely routed the army of James II. which was much superior in numbers to his own, and commanded by St. Ruth, a gallant officer from France, who was killed in the battle, with 7000 men. The king, fully sensible of De Reede's skill and intrepidity, promoted him to the supreme command of his army in Ireland; after which he reduced the cities of Galway and Limerick, and at length the whole kingdom. The English House of Commons returned him a vote of thanks: the Monarch gave a more solid mark of his gratitude, in a grant of the forfeited estate of William Dongan, earl of Limerick, consisting of 26,480 acres of land, which the parliament confirmed in 1695; but the Commons revoked the grant in 1699, pronouncing it too extravagant. Disgusted at this ungenerous treatment, he left the British dominions, and retired to Holland, where he was well received, and employed in the armies of that country. He burnt the magazines of the French at Givet, in Flanders, in 1696, containing stores of every kind sufficient to supply an army of 100,000 men for three months. As a reward for his services, he was made velt-marshal of the States' armies, on the death of prince Nassau Staarburgh. De Reede died in 1703, greatly regretted as a skilful general. By Ursula Phillipola de Raasfield he had two sons, and the title came to the descendants of the second, but none of them took their seat in the Irish house of peers before the present noble earl Frederick Christian Rynhart de Reede and Ginkell.

THOMAS TOLLEMARCHE, General; *fol. I. Houbraken. In the Collection of Birch's Illustrious Characters.*

General

General Tollmach was second son of sir Lionel Talmach, bart. by Elizabeth, countess of Dysart, in her own right, and brother of Lionel Talmach, earl of Dysart. This brave officer, joining in the Revolution, did great service in Ireland. At Athlone his corps of reserve gained the victory after that place had declared for the enemy. It was a desperate business; and St. Ruth, instead of driving the English into Dublin (as he declared he would), soon fell in battle. Gallway soon after surrendered, which city he wished to have taken by storm; and told colonel Bourke, one of the hostages, that "he would "wait to their firing a gun into the air to renew "the attack." But Bourke, well knowing his antagonists, declared that "they would not fire "a gun from within until they were provoked "from without," and surrendered the place. He served upon the continent, after the subjugation of Ireland; and it was to his gallantry, at Liege, that the greater part of the English infantry was saved. The Confederates, wishing to attack Lewis XIV. in his strongest hold, determined to attempt Brest, and the management of this important enterprize was placed in his hands. He sailed; but the design had been betrayed. Vauban constructed batteries for the defence of the port, and those poured forth death and defeat on the assailants. General Talmach received a dreadful fracture in one of his thighs, which in a few days proved mortal. When dying, he expressed the happiness he experienced in having served and fallen in the cause of so gallant a monarch as William III.; but lamented, with great bitterness, that his counsels had been betrayed; at the same time requesting a gentleman, standing by the side of his bed, to acquaint the queen who was the base traitor. He died at Portsmouth, June 12,

1694, very greatly lamented by the army, by whom he was beloved in an uncommon degree, as brave and generous. He only could rally them in action. This general had one great fault, the fault of the times, arising from all important changes in government, when every man overrates his own consequence. He was very apt to expect, and even to *exact*, reward; and if his rewards were not immediately complied with, he became mutinous. Indeed it was sometimes said, "he was one of those dangerous men that are "capable of doing as much mischief as good ser-"vice." He died unmarried.

THOMAS MAXWELL; *mez. I. Closterman p. I. Smith*, 1692, *sc. See Granger, Vol. IV. p.* 152.

This gentleman was of a very good family in Scotland, and probably a branch of the Maxwells, earls of Nithisdale. From a colonel he rose to be a major-general and commander of the dragoons in Ireland. Maxwell was more known in England from his marriage with Jane, duchess dowager of Norfolk, widow and relict of Henry, the sixth duke, daughter of Robert Bickerton, gentleman of the wine-cellar to Charles II. and grand-daughter of James Bickerton, lord of Cash, in Scotland, than from his military atchievements. The duchess was remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments, and died August 28, 1693. The date of her husband's decease is not noticed.

JOHN CUTTS, Lord Cutts; *mez. J. Waller p. B. Lens sc.*

JOHN CUTTS, &c. on Horseback; *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

JOHN CUTTS, &c.; *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

JOHN,

GENERAL TOLLEMACHE.

JOHN, Lord CUTTS, 8vo,. *ob.* 1707. *From an original picture by W. Wissing, in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

Lord Cutts, descended from a family long settled at Arkesdon, in Essex, was son of Richard Cutts, esq. and successor to his elder and only brother Richard, who died unmarried. Sir John Cutts, of Childerley, in Cambridgeshire, created a baronet in 1660, either from a distant relationship, or merely from having the same surname, adopted his father as his heir; by which means a considerable estate and an elegant seat at Childerley centered in him; who, upon this accession of fortune, disposed of his Essex estates, and fixed his family residence at Childerley.

Lord Cutts was bred to arms. Attaching himself to the duke of Monmouth, he followed his fortunes as aid-de-camp to the duke of Lorrain, in Hungary. On his return, he became an attendant upon the Princess Mary, and went with her highness, on her marriage, into Holland. William III. procured him the command of an English regiment in the Dutch service. Shocked at the conduct of James II. "the Protestant reli-" gion being dearer to him than all things in this " world," he accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688, who gave him the second regiment of foot-guards; created him, Dec. 6, 1690, Baron Cutts, of Gouran, in Ireland; and, in 1693, appointed him governor of the Isle of Wight. As he had represented Cambridgeshire in parliament, he was afterwards returned a member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He often distinguished himself in the house of commons as an orator;—but it was a little too much like court-martial law, when he proposed that captain Porter's evidence should be allowed sufficient

ficient to convict sir John Fenwick, under the idea that, as it was a *new case*, it was allowable.

As the manners of a soldier and the camp were more congenial to his lordship's mind than the comparatively still life of the senate, he accompanied the king to Flanders, and greatly distinguished himself at Namur, the siege of which place was the most brilliant of all William's military transactions. Lord Cutts received a dangerous wound in the head at the above siege; but such was his ardour, that he barely submitted to have it dressed, and immediately returned to his post.

In the reign of queen Anne he was made a lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, and employed in all the campaigns of the second war in Flanders, as he had been in the first. Eager for military fame, he willingly shed his blood, and particularly distinguished himself at Steinkirk, at Fort St. Michael, at Venlo (which he carried sword in hand), Ruremont, Korkslet, and Blenheim; every where shewing that "he was a stranger to fear," by giving the strongest proofs of intrepidity. Rejecting the idea of implicit obedience to the duke of Marlborough, lord Cutts left the service in disgust, and was sent, covered with scars, and crowned with laurels, into a kind of honourable exile, to Ireland, being appointed, March 23, 1704-5, one of the lords justices general of that kingdom, and general of all the forces there. He died in Dublin, January 26, 1706, and his remains were interred on the 29th, in Christ Church cathedral, in that city. His death was lamented by the public; but Swift disgraced himself by the most illiberal reflections upon this gallant nobleman, in his scurrilous lampoon called the Salamander.

His lordship was not only a patron of poetry*

* Sir Richard Steele's popular publication "The Christian Hero" is dedicated to Lord Cutts, a connexion he was led into probably by his military engagement at that time.

(as Briscoe's dedication to Mrs. Behn's works will serve to prove), but a poet himself, and as such he is classed amongst the noble authors. It is acknowledged he had "abundance of wit;" but he has been charged with having too great a portion of "vanity and self-conceit." In his person he was "pretty tall, lusty, and well-shaped." As an officer, extremely vigilant and prompt in execution; in private life, an agreeable companion; and so liberal, that his revenues, great as they were, were not sufficient to satisfy the demands made upon them.

"Yet Cutts was no unsocial creature,
"And Lindsay felt for human nature."

Though twice married, he left no issue. His wives were, a sister of sir George Treby, knt. lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, who was a widow; and the daughter of sir Henry Pickering, of Whaddon, in Cambridgeshire, bart. well known as the charming lady Cutts, and who has been noticed in the last reign.

This nobleman's picture is at Chequers, in Buckinghamshire.

CHARLES NAPIER, General, with a black boy; *mez. I. Sommer p. Smith sc.* 1700.

This general was probably a branch of the ennobled family of Napier, of the kingdom of Scotland, whose pedigree may be traced to Alexander III.; but it is evident they flourished in the West part of that realm, and possessed baronies even before that time. The branches of this family have been very numerous, but they are difficult to be traced, or the individuals ascertained on this side the Tweed. A lieutenant-general

general Napier died in Ireland, November 19, 1739; but I should imagine he was not the subject of this article, or, if so, he must have been greatly advanced in years. Mr. Granger, speaking of this engraving, calls him esq. and says probably he was a volunteer; adding, he is in armour with a battle at a distance.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *Boyce sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la fol. Wissing p. W. Elder sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *mez. W. Faithorne p. sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *in "Birch's "Lives," J. Houbraken sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la. fol. T. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la. fol. R. White sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *in the print of the* Lords Justices. *Per.* vi. *cl* 2.

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, 1715; *mez. sold by Cooper and Overton.*

Edward Russell was a younger son of Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, and bred to the naval service of his country; he obtained the command of a ship in the reign of Charles II. through the patronage of James, duke of York, to whom he was groom of the bedchamber. On the death of his nephew, Lord Russell resigned all his employments; went to Holland, and returned with the prince of Orange, who honoured him with most rapid promotion; in 1691, he was made admiral

E. Harding sc.

THE RIGHT HON.BLE EDWARD EARL of ORFORD

Published 1 Nov.r 1793 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

miral of the blue, of the whole fleet, and appointed treasurer of it. The following year he gained the battle of La Hogue. It is said, that Lewis XIV. aware of his rapacity of disposition, sent him 20,000l. requesting him in return, not to fight, but manœuvre. Under pretence of deliberating, he sent an express to William III. to know how he was to act. The answer was laconic; "take the "money, and beat them." He did beat them. His conduct in the Mediterranean, in 1694, prevented the premeditated descent by James II. some time after. For these services the king rewarded him, May 7, 1697, with the titles of earl of Orford, in Suffolk; viscount Barfleur, in Normandy; and baron Shingey in Cambridgeshire; appointed him vice admiral of England, and one of the lords justices. This nobleman, the most popular man in the kingdom, and the idol of the sailors, returned, when a commoner for the county of Middlesex, the county of Cambridge, and the town of Portsmouth, was called to an account by the House of Commons, for his conduct in the Mediterranean, and impeached with three other noblemen, on a charge respecting the treaty of partition. He fell unpitied, for he had disgusted the publick by his unbounded avarice. The earl remained in disgrace during great part of the reign of queen Ann; but she at length restored him to his seat at the council, and appointed him a commissioner to treat on the union of the British kingdoms. George I. continued him of the privy council, made him first lord of the admiralty, and as he had been twice a lord justice, he was again named to that high trust. He died November 20, 1727, in his 76th year; and having no issue by his lady, Margaret, daughter of William, the first duke of Bedford, he made Thomas Archer, esq. and Samuel Sandys, esq. his heirs; they having married the

the daughters and co-heirs of his sister Letitia, the wife of Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in Essex, esq. His town-house* he left to the former of these gentlemen, and his superb seat of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, to the latter. They were both afterward raised to the peerage of Great Britain. Whether he actually did receive a sum of money for avoiding an action with the French fleet, or not, prior to the battle of La Hogue,† it is incontrovertibly proved, that Lewis XIV. did send to him, and that he did listen to his projects. Lord Orford was possessed of good sense, and though violent in his conduct in public life, he was amiable and pleasant in private. His complexion was sanguine, his person of the middle stature, and rather inclined to corpulency. He once made a *cistern* of punch, in the true sea man's style, in his pleasure ground; which was composed of 4 hogsheads of brandy, 8 hogsheads of water, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, 1,300 weight of sugar, 5lbs. of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits, and a pipe of dry mountain Malaga wine. Persons in a small boat filled for all comers: more than 6,000 men drank of this nautical treat. There was a picture in the Hall, at Chippenham, representing at full length his lordship, the duke of Devonshire, earl of Halifax, lord Somers, lord Wharton, and the earl of Sunderland.

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, one of the lords of the admiralty; *oval, fol. mez. M. Dahl. Sold by E. Cooper.*

Sir

* Now the Royal Hotel, the corner of King Street, Covent Garden.

† The Dutch, after the success at La Hogue, published a print representing a Dutch sailor, who, with a single stroke of his oar, swept off the whole French fleet, inscribed "*Canaille wytthe caant*," i. e. "Out of the channel you scoundrels."

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